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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:  
October 10, 1940  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)



CROP SUMMARY FOR UNITED STATES AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1940

ALL WHEAT

Preliminary yield per acre	15.0	Bushels
Preliminary production	792,332,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms	45.4	Percent of 1940 Crop
" " "	359,746,000	Bushels

ALL SPRING WHEAT

Preliminary yield per acre	13.3	Bushels
Preliminary production	236,493,000	Bushels

DURUM WHEAT

Preliminary yield per acre	11.1	Bushels
Preliminary production	37,020,000	Bushels

OTHER SPRING WHEAT

Preliminary yield per acre	13.8	Bushels
Preliminary production	199,473,000	Bushels

CORN

Indicated yield per acre	27.3	Bushels
Indicated production	2,352,185,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms	23.5	Percent of 1939 Crop
" " "	555,135,000	Bushels

OATS

Preliminary yield per acre	35.2	Bushels
Preliminary production	1,218,273,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms	83.0	Percent of 1940 Crop
" " "	1,011,060,000	Bushels





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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Release:-  
 October 10, 1940,  
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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1940

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

UNITED STATES

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1929-38	1939	Indicated Oct. 1, 1940 <sup>1</sup>	Average 1929-38	1939	Indicated	
						Sept. 1, 1940 <sup>1</sup>	Oct. 1, 1940 <sup>1</sup>
Corn, all.....bu.	23.2	29.5	27.3	2,299,342	2,619,137	2,297,186	2,352,185
Wheat, all....."	13.2	14.1	15.0	754,685	754,971	783,560	792,332
Winter....."	14.3	14.9	15.9	571,067	563,431	555,839	555,839
All spring....."	10.4	12.1	13.3	183,619	191,540	227,721	236,493
Durum....."	9.1	11.2	11.1	29,619	34,360	35,599	37,020
Other spring....."	10.6	12.3	13.8	154,000	157,180	192,122	199,473
Oats....."	27.4	28.3	35.2	1,024,852	937,215	1,206,901	1,218,273
Barley....."	20.6	21.9	23.2	225,486	276,298	304,955	308,021
Rye....."	11.4	10.3	12.1	38,095	39,249	37,452	37,452
Buckwheat....."	15.8	15.1	16.2	7,617	5,739	5,707	6,048
Flaxseed....."	6.0	8.9	9.7	10,846	20,330	30,662	30,629
Rice....."	47.9	50.3	46.9	44,254	52,306	52,280	51,397
Grain sorghums....."	11.3	10.3	13.3	84,148	83,102	125,793	126,211
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.25	1.30	1.40	69,650	75,726	84,125	84,504
Hay, wild....."	.76	.81	.81	9,298	8,800	8,927	8,927
Hay, clover and timothy <sup>2</sup> ....."	1.12	1.14	1.30	26,030	23,640	28,392	28,392
Hay, alfalfa....."	1.94	2.00	2.17	24,597	27,035	30,258	29,973
Beans, dry edible 100-lb. bag	* 759	* 898	* 855	13,086	13,962	15,133	14,977
Peas, dry field.....bu.	16.3	18.2	13.9	4,288	3,713	3,292	3,292
Soybeans for beans....."	15.4	20.7	16.3	27,318	87,409	85,509	81,541
Peanuts <sup>4</sup> .....lb.	721	634	788	1,035,243	1,179,505	1,511,150	1,539,540
Potatoes.....bu.	111.5	120.3	126.0	366,949	364,016	383,172	389,091
Sweetpotatoes....."	84.6	84.3	83.0	72,436	72,679	66,894	66,131
Tobacco.....lb.	816	918	883	1,360,661	1,848,654	1,241,680	1,268,912
Sugarcane for sugar.....ton	17.4	22.4	19.5	4,439	6,197	5,346	5,609
Sugar beets....."	11.3	11.7	12.1	8,937	10,773	10,649	11,076
Broomcorn....."	* 259	* 272	* 309	43	30	42	42
Hops.....lb.	1,184	1,270	1,231	* 34,310	* 39,380	39,280	40,260
Condition Oct. 1							
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.				
Apples, com'l crop <sup>5</sup> .....bu.	* 59	70	60	* 121,755	143,085	114,830	115,162
Peaches, total crop....."	* 58	* 71	* 61	* 52,723	* 60,822	52,879	52,516
Pears, total crop....."	65	68	72	* 26,333	* 31,047	32,008	32,114
Grapes <sup>6</sup> .....ton	70	78	76	* 2,220	2,526	2,500	2,530
Pecans.....lb.	47	42	53	63,430	63,639	76,651	81,829
Pasture.....	65	56	71	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cowpeas.....	66	72	75	-----	-----	-----	-----

- <sup>1</sup> For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. <sup>2</sup> Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. <sup>3</sup> Pounds.  
<sup>4</sup> Picked and threshed. <sup>5</sup> Includes some quantities not harvested. <sup>6</sup> See footnote on table by States. <sup>7</sup> Average 1934-38. <sup>8</sup> Production in percentage of a full crop.  
<sup>9</sup> Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.



## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1940

(Continued)

Release:-

October 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## UNITED STATES

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	1940
	Average 1929-38	1939	harvest, 1940	Percent of 1939
Corn, all.....	98,986	88,803	86,306	97.2
Wheat, all.....	56,869	53,696	52,680	98.1
Winter.....	39,453	37,802	34,922	92.4
All spring.....	17,416	15,894	17,758	111.7
Durum.....	3,035	3,066	3,330	108.6
Other spring.....	14,381	12,828	14,428	112.5
Oats.....	37,005	33,070	34,585	104.6
Barley.....	10,795	12,600	13,290	105.5
Rye.....	3,250	3,811	3,086	81.0
Buckwheat.....	485	379	373	98.4
Flaxseed.....	1,868	2,284	3,168	138.7
Rice.....	924	1,039	1,095	105.4
Grain sorghums.....	7,396	8,055	9,523	118.2
Cotton.....	33,166	23,805	24,406	102.5
Hay, all tame.....	55,808	58,347	60,573	103.8
Hay, wild.....	12,019	10,898	10,978	100.7
Hay, clover and timothy <sup>1</sup> .....	23,263	20,828	21,768	104.5
Hay, alfalfa.....	12,678	13,494	13,838	102.5
Beans, dry edible.....	1,737	1,554	1,751	112.7
Peas, dry field.....	263	204	236	115.7
Soybeans for beans.....	1,682	4,226	5,011	118.6
Soybeans <sup>2</sup> .....	4,756	9,023	10,286	114.0
Cowpeas <sup>2</sup> .....	2,476	2,923	3,059	104.7
Peanuts <sup>2</sup> .....	1,427	1,859	1,955	105.2
Velvetbeans <sup>2</sup> .....	107	161	167	103.7
Potatoes.....	3,296	3,027	3,087	102.0
Sweetpotatoes.....	860	862	797	92.5
Tobacco.....	1,674	2,014	1,437	71.3
Sorgo for sirup.....	216	180	190	105.6
Sugarcane for sugar.....	249	277	288	104.0
Sugarcane for sirup.....	133	145	123	84.8
Sugar beets.....	792	917	913	99.6
Broomcorn.....	332	223	275	123.3
Hops.....	29	31	33	105.5
Total (excl. dupl.).....	330,577	311,921	315,909	101.3

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

CROP	Average 1929-38		1939		1940	
	Percent	1,000 bushels	Percent	1,000 bushels	Percent	1,000 bushels
Wheat .....	45.0	338,228	44.9	338,658	45.4	359,746
Oats.....	80.5	819,178	81.4	763,347	83.0	1,011,060
Corn (old crop) <sup>4</sup> .....	9.3	193,967	24.1	555,596	23.5	555,135

<sup>1</sup> Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. <sup>2</sup> Grown alone for all purposes.<sup>3</sup> Picked and threshed. <sup>4</sup> Data based on corn for grain.

## Crop Reporting Board:

APPROVED:

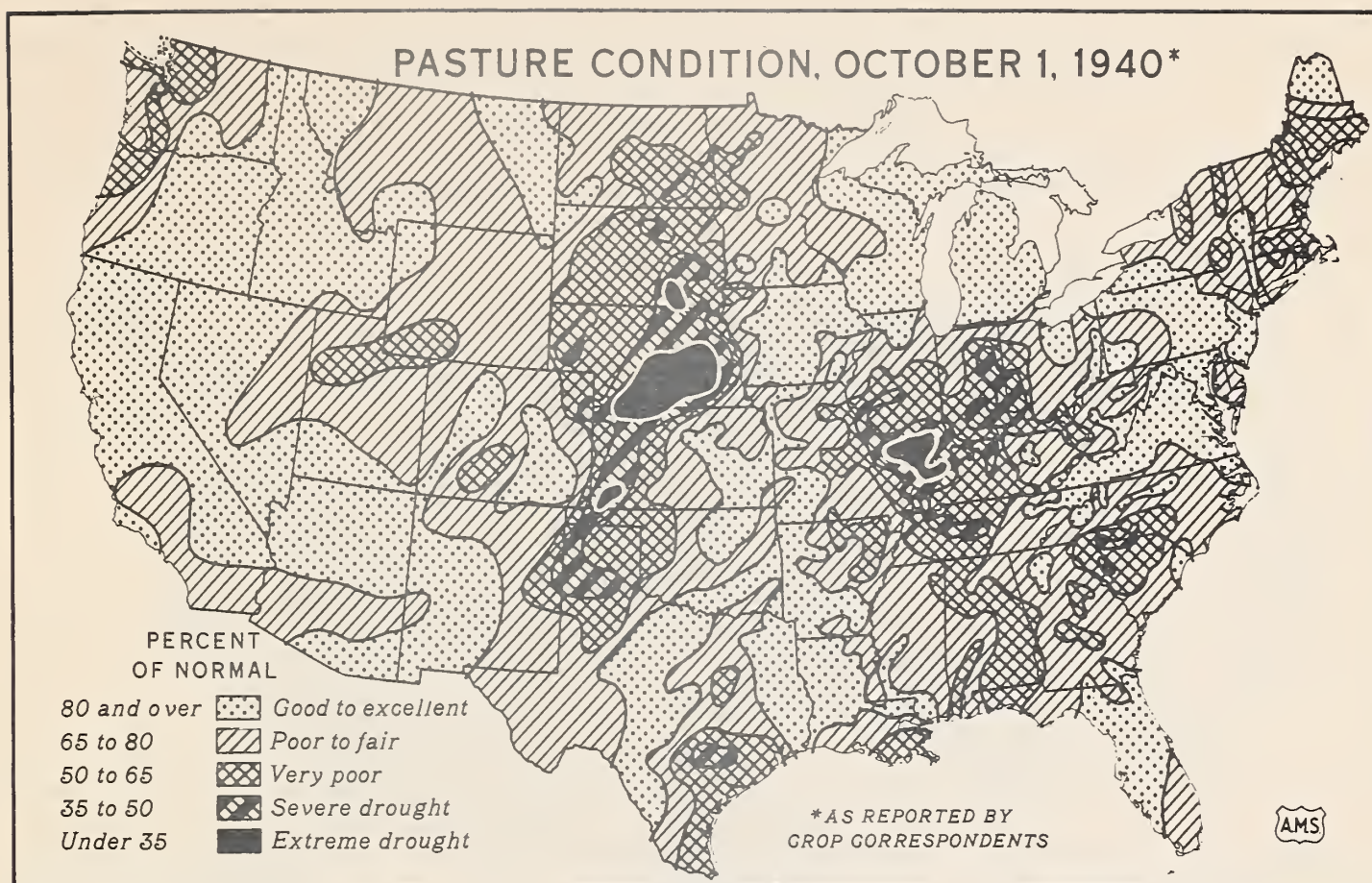


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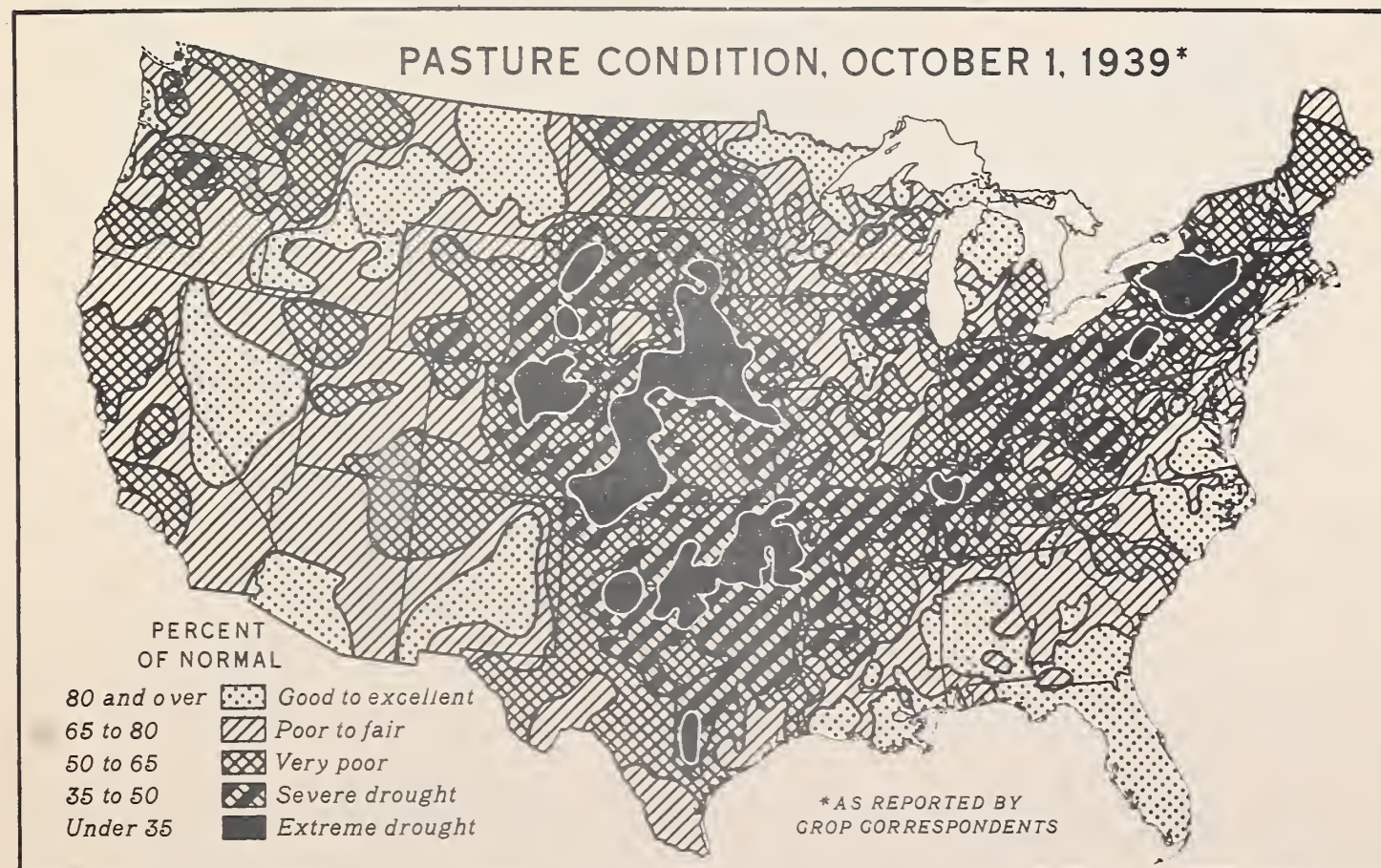




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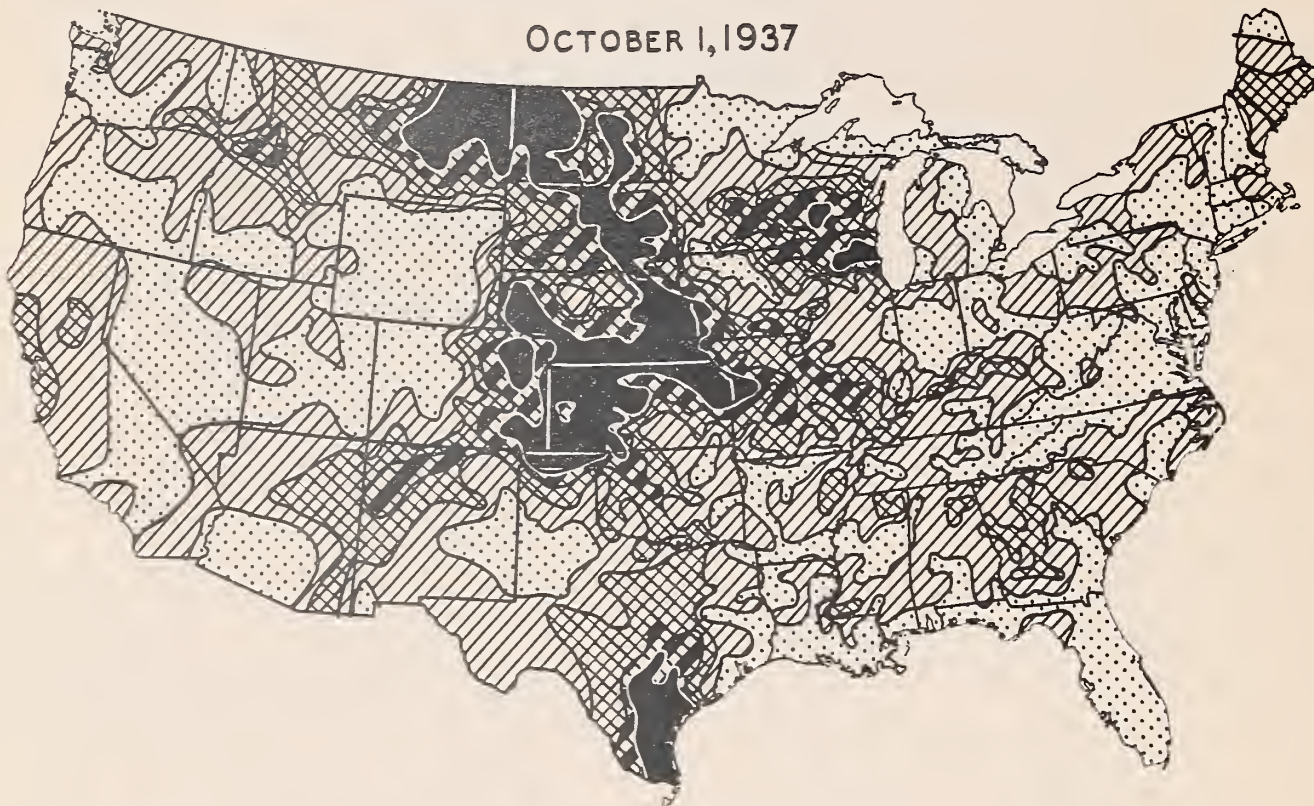
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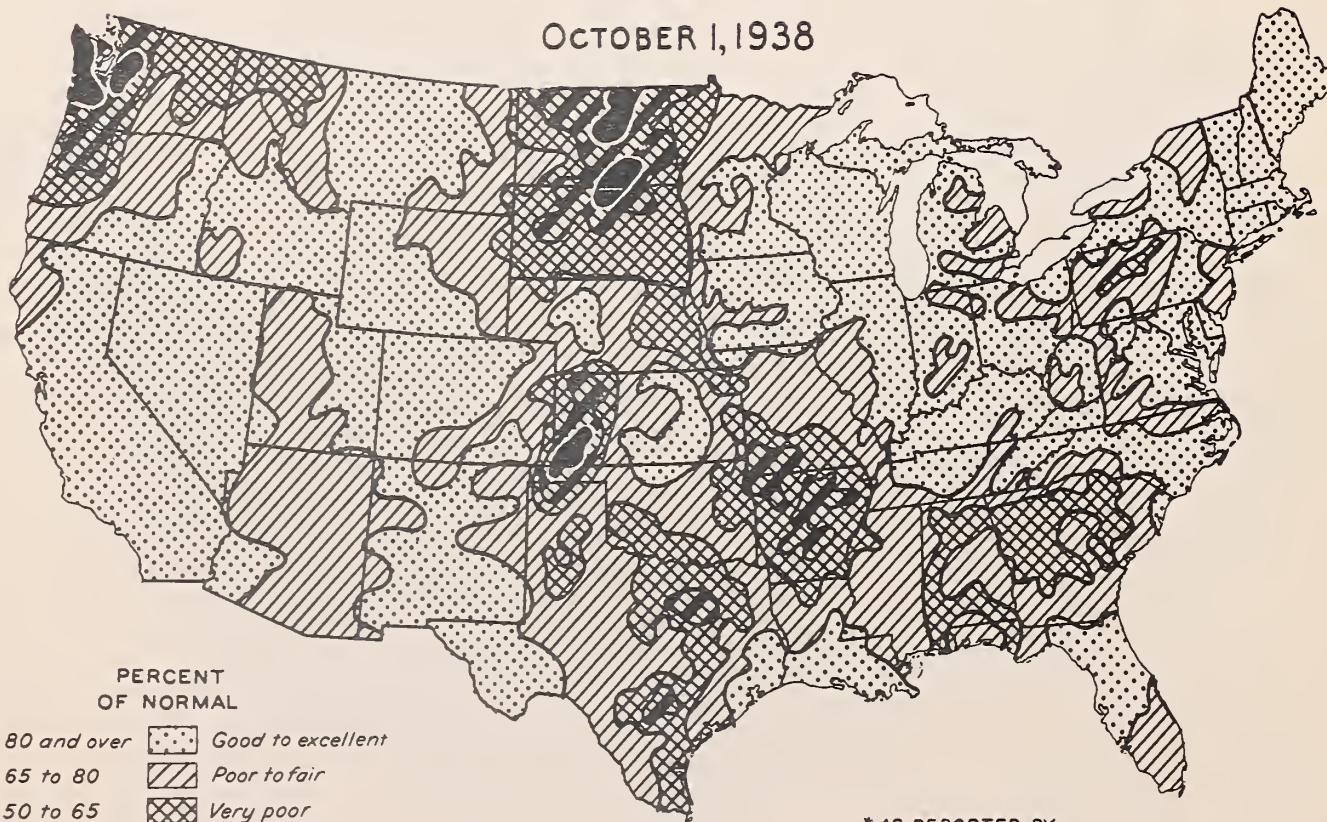


# PASTURE CONDITION \*

OCTOBER 1, 1937



OCTOBER 1, 1938



PERCENT OF NORMAL	
80 and over	Good to excellent
65 to 80	Poor to fair
50 to 65	Very poor
35 to 50	Severe drought
Under 35	Extreme drought

\* AS REPORTED BY  
CROP CORRESPONDENTS



GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1940

Crop prospects improved about 1 percent during September and aggregate crop production now seems likely to be the second largest on record. Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board, based on October 1 conditions, show numerous small increases over those of a month ago. These include increases of about 2 percent for corn, peanuts, potatoes and tobacco, and increases of about 1 percent for wheat, oats, barley, tame hay, and total fruits. But soybeans show a decrease of 5 percent, rice 2 percent, and sweetpotatoes 1 percent.

Dry weather in the central and southeastern States during September damaged some late crops, and checked pasture growth and wheat seedings locally, but favored maturing of the corn crop. Above-normal rainfall in all the Western States except California damaged beans and a few other crops but improved pastures, ranges, and wheat seeding conditions over a wide area.

Though the acreage of field and vegetable crops harvested is expected to be about 7 percent less than the average prior to recent droughts, and there has been some shifting of acreages towards the less intensive crops, yields per acre are expected to be higher than in any past year except 1937. Aggregate crop production is expected to be about 5.6 percent above the pre-drought average. This would still leave the 1940 production substantially below the outstanding record of 1937 but 1.6 percent above production last year and fractionally above other high years such as 1938, 1931, 1928 and 1920.

The production of feed grains this season appears to be large enough to feed livestock on hand at a normal rate per head without drawing on reserves. Corn production is now estimated at 2,352 million bushels. This is about 2 percent above average production during the 1929-38 period, which includes several drought years, but is lower than in 9 of the previous 10 seasons.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1940

October 1, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Oats is 19 percent above the 1929-38 average and barley is 37 percent higher. The grain sorghum crop was the largest since 1924 and 50 percent above average. These four grains combined show a total production of 96 million tons, equal to about 1470 pounds of grain or equivalent in silage and fodder for each unit of livestock that is expected to be on the farms next January. This production would permit feeding and other disappearance of feed grains at fully the 1923-32 (pre-drought) average rate per unit of livestock without reducing the carryover. Including carryover, total supplies of feed grain on farms are large, but less than a year ago. Stocks of old corn, including sealed corn, on farms on October 1 are estimated to have been 555 million bushels, the same as a year ago. Oat holdings, mostly of this year's crop, were large, totaling 1,011 million bushels. These stocks plus the corn and grain sorghum crops being harvested as grain and rough allowances for farm stocks of barley and for the October carryover of grain sorghums indicate that the October 1 feed grain supply per animal unit on farms was only 1 or 2 percent higher than in the last two years but the largest since 1920 and 18 percent above the predrought average.

The hay and forage supply appears to be large in proportion to current feeding requirements. Although the very low price of hay in comparison with the prices of grain and livestock will encourage liberal feeding, some moderate increase in the carryover of hay is to be expected unless the winter is unusually long or severe. The hay crop is expected to total over 93 million tons, which would be above production in other years since 1927. In addition, there will probably be a record crop of over 10 million tons of sweet sorghum cane harvested as coarse hay or forage, and probably more than the usual tonnage of grain sorghum forage. Even though the increasing use of corn pickers and combines tends to cause a reduction in the quantity of corn stalks and straw available for livestock, current supplies of hay and roughage appear to be ample in nearly all areas.

Production of the principal food crops in 1940 appears to be quite generally above average. Most are above average in proportion to population. Comparing present estimates with averages for the 1929-1938 period, which includes several drought years and a period when the population was about 4 percent lower than at present, wheat production, estimated at 792 million bushels, shows an increase of 38 million bushels or 5 percent above average; and rice production, estimated at 51 million bushels is above the average by 16 percent. Adding an average crop of rye and a very small crop of buckwheat, the prospective production of the 4 grains is 26 million tons which would be 5 percent above the average. Beans, estimated at almost 15 million bags are 2 million above average. Soybeans, a source of vegetable oil that has been increasing very rapidly, dropped back this year to 82 million bushels, about 6 million below last year but still about 3 times the 10-year average production. Potatoes will be plentiful; the estimate of 389 million bushels is above average production by 22 million bushels or 6 percent. This excess is partially offset by a rather short crop of sweet potatoes estimated at 66 million bushels -- 6 million bushels below average.

The fruit crop is big, even on a per capita basis, and, with exports restricted, the supply available for domestic consumption will be large. Although the acreage of fruit in bearing is about the same as it was a dozen years ago the acreage devoted to the heavy-yielding orange and grapefruit crops has been expanding and these fruits form an increasing proportion of the supply. Commercial apple production this year is 5 percent below average.



Cranberries are 3 percent below average, but the peach crop was about average. Pears are up 22 percent and grapes 14 percent. Citrus production continues to expand and the crop from the 1940 bloom, to be picked during about a 12-month period beginning this fall, may be the largest on record.

The nut supply will be ample. With a light crop of almonds, fair crops of West Coast walnuts and filberts, and an excellent but by no means exceptional crop of pecans, the total of the 4 will be about 105 thousand tons. This would be 18 percent above the 10-year average but smaller than production in 3 of the last 5 years. Peanuts, now being picked and threshed, show a near-record yield on a record acreage and the production is expected to reach 770 thousand tons, which would be about 100 thousand tons above the previous record crop and 250 thousand tons above average.

Supplies of fresh vegetables for shipment, including such tender crops as green beans and tomatoes, are still available in some northern areas. The hardier kinds will continue to move from fields to market in volume for some weeks and potatoes, sweetpotatoes, cabbage, carrots, onions, and celery are moving into storage. But the 1940-41 season is starting in the South and Far West and new crop supplies will gradually increase in importance.

A preliminary survey of movements during the 1940 season as a whole shows that production of 26 vegetable crops for shipment, excluding potatoes and sweetpotatoes but including supplies of other vegetables still to be harvested for fresh consumption or for storage, will be about 4 percent larger than in 1939 and 17 percent above average.

The combined acreage of 10 vegetable crops planted or intended to be planted for fall and winter harvest is indicated to be almost 5 percent larger than last year, and about 25 percent above the 10-year average.

The open weather and abundant feed also made conditions favorable for the production of milk and eggs. On October 1 both milk production per cow and egg production per 100 hens were the highest that have been reported for that date. Compared with a year ago, the reported production of milk per cow was higher by 5 percent and the rate of lay was up by 8 percent.

The supply of the principal hay-crop seeds is expected to be ample. With information on lespedeza seed production still lacking, the seed crops of alfalfa, red, alsike and sweet clover and timothy, show a combined production about 13 percent below production last year, but about 15 percent above the 10-year average. The carryover from last year's crops are rather large, however, and the domestic supply of these kinds will be nearly equal to the large supply of last year. Both the production and the supply of alfalfa and red and alsike clover seeds are larger than a year ago, but sweet clover and timothy show declines. These changes follow the trend of seed requirements. Reports indicate particularly heavy seedings of alfalfa this fall in Kansas and Oklahoma where moisture conditions are favorable.



October 1, 1940

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10. 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CORN: The 1940 crop is now estimated at 2,352,185,000 bushels. This is an increase of about 55 million bushels over the September forecast and is largely due to the favorable weather during the past month which allowed a large acreage of late corn to mature with only slight frost damage. The indicated production on October 1 is about 10 percent or 267 million bushels smaller than the 1939 crop but 53 million bushels above the 10-year (1929-38) average. The indicated production relates to the acreage grown for all purposes--grain, silage, forage, hogging and grazing. Due to stunted growth in the eastern Corn Belt and to August frost damage in the northeastern States, it is expected that the proportion of the total acreage used for silage and forage in these areas will be considerably larger than a year ago.

September weather in the Corn Belt with its extremes in temperature ranging from killing frosts to a near heat wave and its spotted rainfall added to the already wide range of climatic variations which have characterized the 1940 corn growing season. Killing frosts occurred on September 11 and 12 in scattered localities in the Dakotas, southwestern Minnesota, northwestern Iowa, and northeastern Nebraska. Due to the high temperatures which followed, corn dried out rapidly, and it is expected that chaffy rather than soft corn will be the result of the early frost with the heaviest damage centered in South Dakota.

The heat wave which covered the entire Corn Belt and accelerated maturity was broken during the last week of September when frosts again occurred, this time over all the Corn Belt States. The net effect of September weather has been to increase corn production in the North Central or Corn Belt States by about 49 million bushels over the September 1 outlook. Ohio, Indiana, South Dakota, and Kansas showed no change from last month. Production prospects declined in Michigan, while gains were made in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. The greatest improvement occurred in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin with yield per acre prospects in these States showing increases of 2 to 3 bushels over the September 1 estimates. The uniform prospects which prevailed last year over the Corn Belt from Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri eastward cause the 1940 corn crop to suffer by comparison. By this date last year some new corn had already been marketed. This year husking has barely started. In general, the 1940 crop is expected to be of good quality in spite of some premature ripening and frost damage, but will not equal that of the past three years.

In the Northeastern States, improved yield prospects in New England and New Jersey were more than offset by a decline in Pennsylvania where September frosts following the late August frosts in that State caused further injury to corn. In the South Atlantic and South Central States, the crop is largely mature and weather conditions in this area have been favorable for harvesting operations. Yields in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas range from 4 to 8 bushels above the 10-year (1929-38) average. In Oklahoma, yields are the highest since 1927. A frost-free September together with rains during the past month resulted in improved yield prospects in most of the Western States.

On a regional basis, October 1 prospects in the North Atlantic States indicated a corn crop 6 percent less than that of 1939, but 3 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average production. Present indications point to a production in the East North Central States more than one-fourth smaller than



that of 1939 and 3 percent below the average; in the West North Central group to a crop 8 percent below that of last year but 2 percent larger than average and for the North Central group or Corn Belt to a production 17 percent shorter than last year and only slightly below the 10-year (1929-38) average.

In the South Atlantic group present prospects indicate a 1940 corn production about 1 percent larger than last year and 8 percent greater than average. In the South Central group the 1940 production is 19 percent above that of 1939 and 13 percent larger than average. In the Western States indicated corn production on October 1 was 14 percent greater than the 1939 production but 16 percent shorter than average.

Farm Stocks: Stocks of old corn on farms October 1, 1940 were 555,135,000 bushels, and have been exceeded only by the October 1, 1939 stocks of 555,596,000 bushels. The 10-year (1929-38) average October 1 stocks amount to 193,967,000 bushels. Farm stocks as of October 1 represent 23.5 percent of the 1939 production for grain. October 1, 1939 stocks represented 24.1 percent of the 1938 production for grain. The 10-year average is 9.3 percent. The estimates relate to the entire stocks on farms, including corn under seal in that position. About 93 percent of the nation's October 1, 1940 farm corn stocks were concentrated in the Corn Belt as compared with the 10-year (1929-38) average of 80 percent.

Farm disappearance of corn stocks during the July 1 - October 1, 1940 quarter was 307,339,000 bushels, second only to 1933, when 319,646,000 bushels disappeared during the same period. In the corresponding quarter a year ago a disappearance of 294,169,000 bushels took place.

WHEAT: The October 1 preliminary estimate of all wheat production of 792,332,000 bushels shows a 5 percent larger crop than the 754,971,000 bushels produced in 1939. It is also 5 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 754,685,000 bushels, but substantially below the 931,702,000 bushel crop of 1938. The increase in the production estimate compared with a month ago is due to higher indicated yields in most of the important spring wheat States. Winter wheat production is unchanged from the August 1 estimate of 555,839,000 bushels.

The production of all spring wheat is now estimated at 236,493,000 bushels compared with 191,540,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 183,619,000 bushels. This month's indicated production is 8,772,000 bushels higher than the September 1 estimate. Seven and one-half million bushels of this increase occurred in the hard red spring wheat States, Minnesota and the Dakotas. Small increases occurred also in the Western States.

The indicated production of durum wheat is 37,020,000 bushels. The 1939 crop was 34,360,000 bushels, and the 10-year average is 29,619,000 bushels. The 1940 production has been exceeded in only one year since 1932, the crop of 40,697,000 bushels in 1938. The increase of 4 percent in the October 1 estimate compared with September 1 is accounted for by increases of 1.0 bushel and .5 bushel per acre in Minnesota and North Dakota respectively. The indicated yield for the 3 durum wheat States is 11.1 bushels per acre, compared with 11.2 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 9.1 bushels per acre. All of the durum wheat States show yields considerably above average.



Estimated production of spring wheat other than durum was raised this month to 199,473,000 bushels, compared with 157,180,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 154,000,000 bushels. This indicated production is the largest since 1932, with the exception of the crop of 1938. The indicated yield per acre is 13.8 bushels, compared with 12.3 bushels last year, and the 10-year average of 10.6 bushels. Above average yields were realized in all of the important other spring wheat States excepting Washington.

Farm Stocks: Stocks of wheat on farms on October 1 are estimated at 359,746,000 bushels or 45.4 percent of 1940 production. This represents slightly larger holdings on farms than the 338,658,000 bushels on the corresponding date in 1939, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 338,228,000 bushels. In 1938, the most recent year of larger October 1 farm stocks, the quantity on farms was 400,476,000 bushels. The disappearance of wheat from farms between July 1 and October 1 was 518,107,000 bushels. This movement from farms was larger than last year or average, when the quantities were 506,685,000 and 471,622,000 bushels, respectively.

OATS: The preliminary estimate of 1940 oats production is 1,218,273,000 bushels.

This is an increase of only 11,372,000 bushels from the September 1 estimate and compares with 937,215,000 bushels harvested in 1939 and 1,024,852,000 bushels, the 10-year (1929-38) average production. The current estimate indicates the 1940 crop to be the largest since 1932 when 1,250,955,000 bushels were harvested. The oats crop was off to a slow start which usually has a tendency to restrict production. Weather prior to maturity, however, was cool and highly favorable for filling. This resulted in a crop considerably above expectations earlier in the season.

The relatively large crop this year was due primarily to the high average yields per acre obtained in principal producing States which are located in the North Central region. The 1940 yield per acre at 35.2 bushels is the third highest of record. The 1939 average was 28.3 bushels per acre, while yields for the 10-year period, 1929-38, averaged 27.4 bushels per acre.

Production in 1940 is particularly large as related to both last year and the 10-year (1929-38) average in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Kansas and Oklahoma. These States ordinarily produce approximately three-fourths of the United States oats crop. The 1940 crop in Indiana is almost twice as large as the 1939 crop and about 14 percent above the 10-year average. In Illinois the crop is more than 60 percent larger than 1939 and well above average, while production in Iowa is up about 40 percent from 1939 and moderately above average. Quality and test weights are generally good and are well above average in the principal producing States.

Farm Stocks: Stocks of oats on farms October 1 this year are estimated at 1,011,060,000 bushels or 83.0 percent of the 1940 production. Farm reserves October 1, 1939, totaled 763,347,000 bushels or 81.4 percent of the 1939 crop, while stocks held October 1 during the 10-year period, 1929 to 1938, were 819,178,000 bushels or 80.5 percent. The quantity held on October 1, 1940, is the largest in recent years and is a result of the large current year's production. The actual quantity of oats which disappeared from farms during the July-October quarter this year was slightly smaller than the 10-year average disappearance during this quarter and was also smaller than during this period in 1939.



BARLEY: The October 1 preliminary estimate of barley production is 308,021,000 bushels, compared with 276,298,000 bushels in 1939. The 10-year (1929-38) average production is 225,486,000 bushels. The 1940 indicated yield is 23.2 bushels per acre which is 2.6 bushels above the 10-year (1929-38) average yield. Yields, which were 12.6 percent above average this year, coupled with an acreage 23.1 percent above average, accounted for a crop 36.6 percent above average production.

Not only were yields above 1939 yields in nearly all of the leading barley States but they were also far above the 10-year average in most of the North Central States. They were 11 bushels above average in Illinois and Michigan; 10 bushels above in Wisconsin and 9 bushels above in Indiana. In Iowa the 1940 yields were 8 bushels above average; in Minnesota and Ohio 7 bushels above; Missouri and South Dakota were 5 bushels up; Kansas and North Dakota 2 bushels. Nebraska was the only North Central State below average. Wyoming, New York, Montana and Idaho also had yields considerably above average.

These relatively high yields in 1940 were explained largely by the fact that rainfall, while not heavy, was generally adequate and timely but yet insufficient to promote the development of rust. Temperatures were favorable for maturing of the grain with a minimum of premature ripening. Reduced yields of barley are often associated with high temperatures which were lacking during period of filling and maturity this season.

BUCKWHEAT: The October 1 estimate of 1940 buckwheat production is 6,048,000 bushels, a gain of 341,000 bushels over the September 1 forecast. The 1939 crop was 5,739,000 bushels, the lowest on the 75-year record and the 1940 crop was the second smallest. The 10-year (1929-38) average production is 7,617,000 bushels. The production has averaged much lower during the past ten years than previously, due mostly to the decline in acreage grown. The average yield in 1940 is 16.2 bushels per acre compared with 15.1 bushels last year.

Although the buckwheat crop was injured badly in south central and southeastern New York by frosts occurring August 24 and 25, the damage was not as large as indicated on September 1. The indicated yield for New York is a half bushel above the September 1 indication and the Pennsylvania yield 2 bushels larger. New York and Pennsylvania have 63.5 percent of the total buckwheat acreage this year. The total production, however, is considerably below average in both of these leading buckwheat States.

FLAXSEED: The preliminary estimate of 1940 production of flaxseed is 30,629,000 bushels. This is a decrease of about 1 percent from the September 1 estimate and compares with 20,330,000 bushels produced in 1939, 8,152,000 in 1938, and 10,846,000 bushels the 10-year (1929-38) average. The 1940 crop greatly exceeds production in any of the last 15 years and is the third largest ever produced in the United States. It was exceeded only by the large crops of 31,220,000 bushels harvested in 1924 and 36,080,000 bushels in 1902. The relatively large crop this year resulted from an increased acreage and from favorable growing weather in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana where abandonment of planted acreage was small and yields per acre comparatively high. Production was large in Minnesota and the crop in Iowa was unusually large for that State. The States of Kansas, California, and Arizona also were more important producers of flaxseed in 1940 than formerly.



The preliminary yield per acre harvested in 1940 is 9.7 bushels compared with 8.9 bushels in 1939, and 6.0 bushels the 10-year (1929-38) average. Yields ruled above the 10-year average in all the important producing States. Rains at harvest time reduced the quality in South Dakota and southern Minnesota.

RICE:      October 1 indications point to a production of 51,397,000 bushels of rice--a decrease of 883,000 bushels from the September 1 indications. In 1939 production was 52,306,000 bushels. The 10-year (1929-38) average production is 44,254,000 bushels.

It is expected that production in the southern rice belt (Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas) will approximate 42,783,000 bushels, which compares with 43,306,000 bushels produced in that area in 1939--a decrease of less than 2 percent. A crop of 8,614,000 bushels is indicated for California. Production in California in 1939 was 9,000,000 bushels.

The harvesting of the early crop is virtually completed in Louisiana, and the outturn shows smaller yields than usual. Harvesting of Blue Rose is progressing well, aided by the excellent weather which has followed the heavy rains of September 21-24. Most farmers have devoted their time to cutting the remainder of their crop rather than threshing the rice already cut and shocked before the rains which flooded the rice fields of southwestern Louisiana in late September to a depth of several inches.

Conditions in Texas have been favorable on the whole for maturing and harvesting. High yields are general excepting in the areas visited by storms in August. Most of the early crop was cut and threshed and in the warehouses by October 1. Some of the Early Prolific is reported as showing a larger percentage of chalk. Rains over much of the Texas rice region in late September slowed down field work. Threshing of the Blue Rose rice is expected to begin in early October.

The prospect in Arkansas declined somewhat during September. Cool weather delayed maturity, and harvesting is about two weeks later than usual. Early rice in the northern end of the Arkansas rice belt has a good appearance and is expected to yield well. Early varieties in the more important area also indicate good yields. But "white tip" and "leaf spot" have become increasingly prevalent in the Blue Rose fields and yields are expected to be reduced considerably from earlier prospects.

The condition of the California crop is good. Late summer and fall weather conditions have favored the growth and maturity of the rice. The crop is made, harvesting has started and is expected to be in full swing by mid-October.

GRAIN SORGHUMS:      Grain sorghum production is now placed at 126,211,000 bushels which is slightly larger than the September 1 forecast. Present prospects are that the 1940 crop will be the largest since 1927 and the third largest of record. It will exceed by 50 percent the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 84,148,000 bushels. Production of grain sorghums in 1939 was 83,102,000 bushels. These estimates relate to the equivalent grain production on the entire acreage.



The indicated yield per acre of 13.3 bushels, although the highest since 1932, is lower than those usually secured before that time. Grain sorghums are being grown this year on the largest acreage of record.

In Texas, where about 43 percent of the total United States crop is produced, weather during September was favorable for harvesting grain sorghums in the central and southern districts while the crop made good progress in the important producing areas of the northwest. Grain sorghums continued to develop satisfactorily during the month in Oklahoma where a good crop has been produced in all except a few dry west central counties. The Kansas crop, although late and with some frost damage likely to be experienced, is generally good with the combine varieties in the western counties producing the best yields since 1931.

Frost injury in central and northeastern Nebraska reduced prospects some but the crop improved in other eastern and extreme western areas. Some frost injury also occurred in South Dakota. The crop improved during September in east central and northeastern Colorado, but declined in the southeast. Recent dry weather reduced the prospect in New Mexico.

BEANS: Reports as of October 1 indicate that the United States bean crop will be a little less than the 15,000,000 bags which were indicated as of September 1. The indicated crop of 14,977,000 bags (uncleaned), however, is the third largest in the 32 years for which records are available and is more than 1 million bags larger than the 1939 crop. The average crop for the 10 years, 1929-38, was 13,086,000 bags.

In California the Lima bean crop (including both Standards and Babys) is expected to be about 2,058,000 bags and the "field bean" crop about 2,954,000 bags, making a total of 5,012,000 bags--not a record crop but exceeded only in 1937 and in 1918. Harvesting is under way with Limas turning out very good yields per acre and yields of "field beans" reaching levels growers hope for but scarcely expect.

The unusually heavy September rainfall in Idaho made bean harvest very difficult and reduced prospects 14 percent from the September 1 indication. In some cases beans are sprouting in the shock and a very large proportion has been damaged. There have been heavy field losses of unthreshed beans. Some fields may eventually be abandoned. About one-third of the Idaho crop was harvested before the rains. In Wyoming, Nebraska and northern Colorado the quality of unthreshed beans has been damaged by rain but without appreciable losses in yields per acre. However, yields per acre are below the 10-year average in Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona.

In Michigan an early but not generally killing frost on September 26 caught the bean crop with many immature beans in the pods. Yield per acre is expected to be about 5 percent lower than was indicated a month ago, but above the 10-year average. With good weather since the frost, pulling and stacking has progressed rapidly, but few beans were threshed before October 1.

In New York about 4 percent of the bean crop was frosted late in August. September was cool and by October 1 less than half the crop was ripe and only about one-fourth was threshed. Indicated yields per acre are 55 pounds below the 10-year average.



3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO: The October 1 indicated production of all types of tobacco combined was 1,268,912,000 pounds which is an increase of about 2 percent over the September 1 forecast, but is materially below the 1939 crop of 1,848,654,000 pounds of tobacco which was the largest ever produced in this country. The 10-year (1929-38) average production of tobacco is 1,360,661,000 pounds. With the exception of cigar wrappers all classes of tobacco had prospective yields on October 1 that were higher than those indicated a month earlier.

The October 1 estimated production of 661,855,000 pounds of flue-cured tobacco is up about 3 percent from the September 1 estimate as favorable weather during the month raised the prospective yield about 25 pounds per acre. Even so, a crop of this size would be only about 57 percent as large as the 1939 record high flue-cured crop of 1,159,320,000 pounds. The reduction in plantings, made in recognition of the poor export market outlook and to comply with A.A.A. regulations, combined with an indicated yield, which is about 21 pounds per acre less than that secured in 1939, to decrease flue-cured production to the smallest since the 1934 crop. Flue-cured tobacco in North Carolina, which usually produces more than two-thirds of the crop, was subjected to unusual extremes of weather during the season. Low temperatures prevailed at planting time, followed by a period of very dry weather, then by a record heat wave and finally by torrential rains. In South Carolina as well as in Georgia and Florida a flue-cured crop was harvested that weighed much more per acre than had generally been anticipated. Some flue-cured crops in Virginia were lost by floods but others were benefitted by the accompanying rains and as a consequence the outlook for tobacco in the Old Belt improved during September.

The October 1 estimate of 95,948,000 pounds of dark fired tobacco is slightly higher than the September 1 figure primarily because of improvement shown in the condition of the Virginia dark fired tobacco. Estimates for the other fired types remained practically unchanged with small increases in Kentucky which were largely offset by a compensating decrease in type 22 in Tennessee. Type 23 (Paducah Mayfield) was left in the field quite late and it is reported that perhaps a third of the Hopkinsville-Clarksville dark fired tobacco was still not cut on October 1. If present prospects materialize this year's production of dark fired types of tobacco would be slightly larger than the 1939 crop of 95,604,000 pounds but would be only about 71 percent as large as the 10-year average production.

All States producing Burley tobacco reported improvement in prospective yields of the crop during September and as a consequence the production is now estimated at 311,846,000 pounds compared with 309,570,000 pounds a month earlier. A crop of this size, however, would be about 21 percent less than the large 1939 crop and about 3 percent less than the 1929-38 average production. In Kentucky, where normally about 70 percent of all Burley tobacco is produced, the crop this year made very irregular growth. Many fields were set late and these in particular suffered from the very dry weather which prevailed during most of the summer. However, rains in late August and early September over most of the Burley tobacco area of Kentucky caused late growth and apparently added many pounds to the crop. Drought conditions in middle Tennessee are responsible for poor yields in that territory while most of East Tennessee has an unusually good crop. It appears that good Burley tobacco yields were secured this season in North Carolina, Virginia and Missouri, but that drought damaged Burley crops in Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia resulting in lower yields for those States.



Although Maryland tobacco was planted late, and got off to a poor start, the condition has improved each month since July and particularly marked improvement was reported for the four weeks previous to October 1. The production is now estimated at 30,240,000 pounds which represents an increase of about 10 percent over the September 1 forecast. It is reported that farmers, taking advantage of every open day, cut the crop as fast as it ripened sometimes going over a field several times due to uneven ripening.

The condition of dark air-cured tobacco increased somewhat during September although changes were not significant except One Sucker in Kentucky and more particularly Virginia Sun-cured, which on October 1 reported the highest yield so far this season after falling off badly a month ago. The indicated production of 41,563,000 pounds is about 4 percent less than the 1939 crop and also about the same percentage less than the 10-year average of 43,389,000 pounds.

Cigar tobacco benefited greatly by unusually favorable weather during September especially in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania. In New England normal temperatures during the month permitted late crops to mature quite satisfactorily. Some Connecticut Valley crops were harvested prematurely by growers who became fearful of further frost damage following the losses from the frost of August 25. The estimated production of all types of cigar tobacco on October 1 was 127,460,000 pounds. This represents an increase of about 2 percent in production over the September 1 estimate and is about 1 percent larger than the 125,849,000 pounds of cigar tobacco grown in 1939.

**BROOMCORN:** Based on reported yields by growers the 1940 production on October 1 is estimated at 42,500 tons, which is an increase of 1.7 percent over a month ago, and compares with 30,300 tons in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 42,910 tons. Weather conditions during September were favorable to further development of broomcorn in Illinois, where an increase of 500 tons over the September 1 forecast is now estimated.

Harvesting of the crop of Standard in Oklahoma is completed, and marketing reached the peak during September. Yields were much better than average. The harvest of Dwarf corn in western Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Oklahoma is proceeding rapidly. The hot dry weather of July and August reduced crop prospects drastically in these areas. In western Oklahoma the Dwarf crop shows a wide variation in prospects with some fields reported to be average or better. The average yield of Standard and Dwarf broomcorn for the United States on October 1 at 309.2 pounds compares with 271.5 pounds in 1939 and with 258.9 pounds the 10-year (1929-38) average.

**HOPS:** Production of hops in 1940 is now placed at 40,260,000 pounds, which is 2 percent larger than the 1939 production of 39,380,000 pounds, and 17 percent above the 1929-38 average of 34,310,000 pounds. Indicated production is above average in each of the producing States, - Washington, Oregon, and California.

In Washington, picking was impeded by early September rains and a severe windstorm which blew down many trellises. Most yards were picked, however, with little damage to quality. Seedless hops comprised a larger proportion of the Washington crop this year than in previous years. Yields in Oregon turned out better than was expected earlier in the season. There was little damage by disease and insects, and rainy weather toward the end of the picking season caused only small losses. Hops in that State are of good color and excellent quality. In California, the indicated yield is the same as a month ago. Picking was completed in September. Baling is about finished in the Sacramento Valley and is well advanced in the Coastal counties.



FRUIT AND NUT SUMMARY: With the harvesting of peaches, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots, and summer apples and pears largely completed, and harvesting of grapes and late apples and pears well advanced, it now appears that the combined production of the 8 major tree fruits will be nearly equal to the 5-year (1934-38) average production, but will be about 12 percent smaller than the 1939 production of these fruits. Smaller-than-average crops of prunes, apricots, and commercial apples are just about offset by above-average production of peaches, pears, grapes, cherries and plums.

Prospective production of grapefruit for the 1940-41 marketing season is 22 percent larger than in 1939-40, but is about 2 percent smaller than the record 1938-39 production. Production of early and midseason oranges (for marketing during the months of October through April) is indicated to be 14 percent larger than last season, and 4 percent larger than the 1938-39 crop of these varieties.

Indicated production of the 4 major tree nuts (walnuts, almonds, pecans, and filberts) is 8 percent smaller than in 1939 but is 7 percent above the 5-year average.

APPLES (Commercial Crop): The production of apples in the commercial areas of the U. S., as indicated by October 1 condition, is slightly larger than was forecast one month earlier. The commercial apple crop is now estimated to be 115,162,000 bushels, which is 20 percent smaller than last year's commercial production of 143,085,000 bushels, and about 5 percent below the 5-year (1934-38) average of 121,755,000 bushels. Production in these areas is roughly equivalent to that part of the total U. S. apple crop which is produced primarily for sale, including production for commercial processing as well as for fresh consumption.

Prospective production in the North Atlantic States declined about 2 percent during September, but this decline was a little more than offset by a 4 percent increase in the South Atlantic group, resulting in a slight net increase in the estimated production for the Eastern group of States over the estimate of September 1. The 1940 commercial production in these States (North Atlantic and South Atlantic) is placed at 51,915,000 bushels, compared with 69,506,000 bushels in 1939, and the average of 53,576,000 bushels for the preceding 5-year (1934-38) period. Production in the North Atlantic group is about 34 percent less than last year's crop and 7 percent below average, while the South Atlantic group has prospects for a crop only 7 percent smaller than last year and about 4 percent larger than the 5-year (1934-38) average.

In the Central States (North Central and South Central groups) there was a slight increase in the indicated production due primarily to substantial improvement in prospects for apples in Kansas and Missouri. The commercial production in this area is placed at 20,379,000 bushels compared with 31,639,000 bushels in 1939 and the 5-year average of 20,889,000 bushels.

The Western States (Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States) have prospects for a commercial crop of 42,868,000 bushels compared with 41,940,000 bushels produced in 1939 and the 5-year (1934-38) average of 47,239,000 bushels. No change from the September 1 estimates is indicated in the prospects for the crop in the Pacific Coast States where the bulk of the Western apples are produced. Some improvement is indicated in the Idaho, Colorado, and New Mexico crops.



Growing conditions during September were generally favorable for apples except in some of the North Central States where dry, hot weather retarded "sizing." Scab and insect injury is reported to be heavy in many commercial areas. In the New England States the crop is slow in maturing and the apples are smaller than normal but of good quality. The bulk of New York's Hudson Valley McIntosh crop was in storage by October 1. Late varieties are making good growth and color. In the South Atlantic States weather conditions were favorable but sizes were reported small. Quality is reported to be the best in years in North Carolina, but below average in Virginia. The September rains should result in increased size of late varieties.

In Ohio and Indiana, late August and early September rains resulted in some improvement in prospects for late varieties, and in Kansas weather conditions were favorable and sizing was better than usual.

Sizing was better than expected in Idaho, but worm damage was reported worse than usual. Hail storms in mid-September caused considerable damage to the crop in the Bitter Root Valley of Montana. The Washington crop is sizing well but losses from worm damage will be large. Apple harvest is at a peak with Jonathan and Delicious varieties practically all packed and Winesaps about ready to pick.

PEACHES: The estimated peach crop for the 1939 season totals 52,516,000 bushels, compared with 60,822,000 bushels in 1939, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 52,723,000 bushels.

In California, estimated production of clingstone peaches is 4 percent smaller than reported on September 1. Total production of that variety is now placed at 14,084,000 bushels, compared with 15,251,000 bushels in 1939, and the 10-year average of 14,343,000 bushels. The total crop of California freestone varieties is estimated at 8,251,000 bushels, compared with 8,792,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 7,571,000 bushels. In Washington, harvest of the third largest peach crop of record has been completed, with production indicated to be the same as reported on September 1. The Oregon peach crop turned out to be slightly below earlier expectations. Peach production in Colorado was the largest of record.

In New York, peach production was slightly above average. However, high temperatures during mid-September hastened the ripening of the crop in that State, resulting in some loss because the crop could not be moved to market rapidly enough. In Pennsylvania, total production was well above average despite much small sized fruit. Peach production was below average in most areas of the North Central group of States as the result of spring freezes. In Michigan, the crop was late in maturing and production turned out slightly below earlier expectations.

PEARS: The 1940 production of pears is placed at 32,114,000 bushels, on the basis of October 1 reports. This indicated production is 3.4 percent larger than the 1939 production of 31,047,000 bushels, and 22 percent larger than the 10-year (1929-38) average of 26,333,000 bushels.

On the Pacific Coast, harvest of Bartletts was completed several weeks ago. California Bartlett production is indicated to be the same as on September 1, but Washington and Oregon production is indicated to be somewhat less than



Expected a month ago. Total production of Bartletts in these States is estimated at 14,096,000 bushels compared with 14,529,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 13,243,000 bushels. Indicated production of pears other than Bartletts is unchanged from a month ago in Washington and California, but is slightly less than a month ago in Oregon. Production of these varieties in the three States is estimated at 6,604,000 bushels compared with 6,021,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 4,227,000 bushels.

In the Eastern and Central States, prospects improved, generally, from Pennsylvania to Michigan and Missouri, and weather conditions during September were favorable for maturing and harvest of the crop in most areas. In the western part of New York, the pear crop is larger than last year; in the Hudson Valley, production is expected to be about the same as a year ago. Bartletts and Clapp's Favorite are yielding heavier than last year, Bosc and Kieffers about the same as last season, and Seckel somewhat lighter than a year ago. Prospective production in Pennsylvania is below that of 1939 but above average. In Ohio, rains in late August and early September were beneficial to the pear crop. Cool weather and ample moisture in Michigan have been favorable for sizing of fruit in that State.

GRAPES: Prospective production of grapes increased about 1 percent during September, due primarily to increases in the New York, Ohio, and California crops. The United States crop is now indicated to be 2,529,650 tons compared with 2,525,830 tons last year and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 2,220,001 tons.

In California the autumn weather has been especially favorable for the maturing and harvesting of grapes. Practically no rain losses have occurred to date. Some grapes have already been crushed for wine, although the first grapes handled by wineries were mainly of raisin and table varieties. The production of wine varieties of grapes is placed at 608,000 tons, raisin types at 1,215,000 tons, and table varieties at 413,000 tons. Drying of raisins has progressed rapidly and within a short time nearly all raisins will be under cover. Tokay grapes are still going to market in large volume. Early Emperors are ready to move, but the market is not yet ready for this variety.

In New York, grapes developed slowly during September because of cool weather and the ripening date is reported to be about 10 days later than last year. Frosts have reduced the crop to some extent in non-commercial areas, but in the commercial areas reports indicated better yields on October 1 than a month earlier. Pennsylvania grapes made fair progress in September, although warmer weather is needed for maturing. Ohio is expected to have a large production of varieties which are usually used for wine in the north central section of the State. Concord is expected to produce a fairly good crop in the northeastern Ohio counties.

In Michigan, a frost on the morning of September 26 killed the top leaves of grapes in the non-commercial areas and in portions of the commercial area at considerable distance from the Lake. The berries, however, escaped injury. Quality is generally good, but the sugar content probably is slightly lower than usual.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 79,800 tons, compared with 77,300 tons produced in these States in 1939, and the 10-year average of 66,890 tons. Production of prunes for fresh use in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon totaled 47,200 tons. In 1939, production of prunes for this purpose in these three States was 59,400 tons, and the 10-year (1929-38) average was 49,130 tons.



Total production of dried prunes in California, Washington, and Oregon is now indicated to be 200,700 tons compared with 213,400 tons in 1939 and the 10-year average of 226,440 tons.

The quantity of prunes canned in Washington and Oregon is placed at 15,800 tons compared with 32,500 tons in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 18,990 tons.

In western Washington and Oregon, where prunes are produced primarily for drying and canning, indicated production is the smallest of record. In those areas the bloom was unusually light following the heavy production of 1939, and spring rains interfered with pollination. In the eastern areas of these States, however, indicated production is larger than last season and above average.

CITRUS FRUITS: The United States grapefruit crop for the 1940-41 marketing season is indicated to be 42,394,000 boxes. This indicated production is 22 percent larger than last season's (1939-40) crop of 34,675,000 boxes, but is 2 percent smaller than the record crop of 43,414,000 boxes produced in 1938-39. Prospective production is well above last season in Florida and Texas but somewhat lower than last year in Arizona and California. Carlot shipments of Florida grapefruit started during the week ending October 5, which was about a month later than for the first carlot movement last season. Shipments to that date totaled 11 cars, compared with 525 cars to the end of the same week last year. Initial shipments from Texas also were made during the same week with a total of 25 cars moving through October 5, compared with 26 cars to the end of the same week last year. Of the total prospective grapefruit crop of 42,394,000 boxes, 54 percent will come from Florida, 35 percent from Texas, and 11 percent from California and Arizona combined.

Prospective production of early and midseason oranges (the principal source of supplies from October 1 to May 1) totals 44,011,000 boxes, compared with 38,552,000 boxes of these varieties produced last season (1939-40), and 42,268,000 boxes in 1938-39. These totals are exclusive of Valencia oranges in California and Florida.

Prospective production of Florida Valencias, which are marketed mainly during the months of March-July, is placed at 12,000,000 boxes, compared with 10,000,000 in 1939-40, and 12,750,000 in 1938-39. Condition of the 1940-41 crop of California Valencias, for which the first forecast of production will be issued in December, is 4 points above that of a year ago. This crop usually is marketed during the months of May-October, and constitutes the principal supply of summer and early fall oranges.

The indicated production of all oranges (including tangerines) in Florida for 1940-41 is 33,400,000 boxes, compared with 28,000,000 boxes last season, when freeze damage in January reduced the crop. The 1940-41 crop of California navel and miscellaneous varieties is placed at 19,035,000 boxes, compared with 17,310,000 last season. The combined production of oranges in Texas, Arizona, and Louisiana is estimated at 3,575,000 boxes. These States, together with Alabama and Mississippi, produced 3,242,000 boxes during the season just past. In Alabama and Mississippi, where plantings consist of Satsumas, the crop will be negligible this season due to freeze damage to trees last spring.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS: California nut crop prospects remain unchanged from those of September 1. Harvest of almonds in that State is nearly completed. Production is estimated at 10,800 tons, compared with 19,200 tons in 1939, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 12,270 tons. Growing conditions during September were favorable for California walnuts. Indicated production



is placed at 46,000 tons, compared with 55,000 tons in 1939, and the 10-year average of 42,030 tons. In Oregon, walnut prospects declined somewhat during September. Blight damage was somewhat more serious than was indicated a month ago. The Oregon production is now estimated at 4,400 tons, the same as in 1939. The 10-year average production was 2,340 tons.

The Oregon filbert crop is not turning out quite as well as was expected, earlier in the season. Indicated production is now placed at 2,580 tons compared with 3,160 tons in 1939 and the 10-year average of 1,025 tons. In Washington, filbert prospects remain about the same as on September 1. Prospective production is estimated at 600 tons, compared with 590 tons last season.

Condition of California figs shows little change from a month ago and is indicated to be 83 percent compared with 71 percent in 1939. Condition of California olives is 76 percent, compared with 40 percent a year ago. Growing conditions during September were relatively favorable for olives.

PECANS: The 1940 pecan crop is indicated to be 7 percent larger than reported on September 1, due largely to improved prospects for Oklahoma and Texas seedling nuts. Total production is now placed at 81,829,000 pounds, compared with 63,639,000 pounds in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 63,430,000 pounds.

Production of improved varieties is indicated to be 18,521,000 pounds, compared with 21,304,000 pounds in 1939 and the 10-year average of 16,499,000 pounds. The indicated crop of wild or seedling pecans is 63,308,000 pounds, compared with 42,335,000 in 1939 and the 10-year average of 46,931,000 pounds.

East of the Mississippi River, below-average crops are indicated in Alabama, Mississippi, and Illinois and above-average crops are indicated in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. In the States west of the Mississippi River, where seedling varieties predominate, growing conditions during September were relatively favorable for the development of pecans. In Oklahoma, good pecan crops are in prospect in most sections of the State; and in Texas, trees are carrying an unusually good crop of nuts.

CRANBERRIES: Growing conditions during September were relatively favorable for the development of cranberries, and prospective production in 1940 is now indicated to be 3 percent larger than the estimate of September 1. Total production is placed at 571,300 barrels, compared with 704,100 barrels in 1939, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 590,390 barrels.

The Massachusetts crop is nearly one-third smaller than in 1939, and well below average. Berries are running small to medium in size but are showing good keeping quality. Fruit worm damage in that State has been heavier than in 1939. Production in New Jersey is indicated to be 12 percent smaller than the estimate of September 1, due partly to early September floods.

In Wisconsin, growing conditions during September were very favorable for development of cranberries, and production is indicated to be considerably larger than the estimate of September 1. Berries developed good size and quality. Weather during harvest was unusually favorable. In Washington and Oregon, the cranberry crop is turning out slightly better than was indicated a month ago. A good crop is in prospect in Washington, and in Oregon the estimated production is the largest of record.



POTATOES: On the basis of the October 1 condition of the late crop and reported yields per acre of early potatoes, total production of potatoes in the United States during the 1940 season is indicated to be 389,091,000 bushels compared with 364,016,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) production of 366,949,000 bushels. The October 1 indication of 389,091,000 bushels is 5,919,000 bushels higher than the estimate of September 1.

Prospective production in the 30 late States, now placed at 304,843,000 bushels, is 5 percent larger than the crop of 289,926,000 bushels harvested in these States in 1939, and is 3 percent larger than the 10-year average production of 295,772,000 bushels. Of these totals the 18 surplus late States have an indicated production of 265,857,000 bushels in 1940 compared with 249,988,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 256,482,000 bushels. Production in the 12 other late States, estimated at 38,986,000 bushels, is 2 percent smaller than production in 1939 and is 1 percent below the 10-year average production in these States.

In the 7 intermediate States production is indicated to be 35,964,000 bushels compared with 27,617,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 33,972,000 bushels. Production in the 11 early States and the commercial early crop in California, combined, total 48,284,000 bushels in 1940 compared with 46,473,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 37,205,000 bushels.

In most of the late producing States the potato crop made some improvement during September. The outstanding increases over the September 1 estimate occurred in North Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming. The North Dakota crop received timely rains during the late summer which resulted in one of the best yields on record for that State. The Nebraska irrigated crop was retarded by a lack of irrigation water during most of the season but favorable growing weather and rainfall during September brought about a marked improvement and excellent yields are now indicated. In Colorado, yields in the San Luis Valley are turning out higher than expected, although they are reported to be lower than last year due to shortage of irrigation water. In northern Colorado and on the Western Slope the crop has developed favorably and yields are good. The Wyoming crop was benefited by late September rains.

Small to moderate increases in prospective production over the estimates of September 1 are indicated in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and in all of the New England States except Maine. Yields in Maine show wide variations and are uniformly disappointing to growers, although the tubers are good size in most fields due to the relatively light set. In Aroostook County diggings to date indicate that yields may not average more than 10 percent higher than the light yields secured last year. In Michigan a substantial reduction in yield from the estimate of September 1 is indicated because of damage from late blight which spread rapidly during the first half of September. Growth of immature plants was also stopped by frost.

SWEETPOTATOES: The October 1 indicated production of sweetpotatoes is 66,131,000 bushels compared with 72,679,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 72,436,000 bushels. Prospective production is about 1 percent less than was indicated on September 1. Decreases in New Jersey, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi were partly offset by larger prospective crops in Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and California. In most other important producing States prospective production is the same as estimated on September 1.



Heavy rains on September 1 damaged the New Jersey crop and reduced yield prospects. In Virginia weather conditions were favorable in September particularly so in the important commercial area of the Eastern Shore. Digging has been later than usual and this has increased yields. Dry weather during September reduced yields in Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi.

Carlot shipments have been lighter than last season, amounting to 1,585 cars through October 5 compared with 2,460 cars last season through October 7. Most of the shipments are now coming from Louisiana and the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland.

SOYBEANS: A production of 81,541,000 bushels of soybeans harvested for beans is indicated by October 1 reported yields. This compares with 87,409,000 bushels harvested in 1939, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 27,318,000 bushels. The decline during September of 4.6 percent in prospective production occurred principally in Illinois and Indiana. In both States expected yields are 1.5 bushels per acre lower than indicated on September 1. In Iowa and Ohio no change from September is shown in yield prospects, but in practically all other States the yield at harvest is higher than indicated earlier.

In the Corn Belt States frost damaged some late beans, and extreme weediness of fields is quite generally reported. Diversion of some of the acreage, once intended for beans, to hay or plowing under may occur where either yield per acre or quality has been affected by adverse conditions. Yields per acre are showing wide variation even in the same localities.

The indicated United States yield per acre is 16.3 bushels, compared with 20.7 bushels last year. This year's expected yield is the lowest harvested yield since the drought year 1936.

COWPEAS: The October 1 indicated yield per acre of cowpeas for peas in the Southern States averages a little higher than last year's harvested yields. However, these yields are below average in the important South Atlantic States, and in Alabama and Mississippi. In the North Central States condition declined during September, and is below October 1 last year and below the average for this date.

PEANUTS: The production of peanuts for picking and threshing from this year's crop is now expected to be 1,539,540,000 pounds, or about 2 percent more than that indicated on September 1, and about 30 percent more than the 1939 crop of 1,179,505,000 pounds. The 10-year (1929-38) average production is 1,035,243,000 pounds. This year's production is the result of a record high acreage, and a generally favorable growing season in all important peanut States which brought about yields per acre well above average.

Prospective production for picking and threshing this year compared with last year, by areas, is: Virginia-Carolina area this year 489,865,000 pounds, last year, 485,875,000 pounds; Southeastern area this year 832,620,000 pounds, last year, 532,240,000 pounds; and Southwestern area this year, 217,055,000 pounds, last year, 161,390,000 pounds.

Harvest of the crop is well advanced and volume movement to mills and warehouses has commenced in both the Southeastern and Southwestern areas. The crop in Virginia and North Carolina is maturing later than last year and only a very small percentage had been harvested before October 1 in these States.



SUGARBEETS: The October 1 indicated total production of sugar beets is 11,076,000 tons or about 4 percent more than was estimated a month earlier, and about 3 percent above the 1939 crop of 10,773,000 tons. The 10-year (1929-38) average sugarbeet production is 8,937,000 tons. Yield prospects improved during September in all major sugarbeet States except in Ohio where a decrease of a half ton per acre was indicated and in Wyoming and Michigan where no change in prospective yield occurred since September 1. In the minor sugarbeet States for which data are not published individually the condition of the crop appears to be about the same as reported a month earlier. The estimated yield of 12.1 tons per acre for the entire United States sugarbeet crop compares with last year's yield of 11.7 tons and the 10-year average of 11.3 tons per acre.

In Colorado where sugarbeets were planted earlier than usual this year and got off to a good start the crop benefited from September rains, particularly in those sections where irrigation water was low or lacking. In northern Colorado and the San Luis Valley irrigation water was short in a number of ditches during the season and use of pumped water has been largely responsible for maintaining growth of beets. On the Western Slope curly top has done some damage.

Harvest of sugarbeets in California is reported to be progressing favorably although about three weeks later than usual. Crops in all sections made rather uniformly good growth and a yield above average for the State is anticipated although it will probably be below last year's record high yield per acre. In Idaho unusual September rainfall and the absence of killing frosts have delayed harvesting operations and resulted in continued growth of beets. Harvesting is under way in southwest Idaho, will start about mid-October in the south central counties and a little later in the eastern part of the State.

The curly leaf disease resulting from white fly infestation was checked in Utah, beginning with the storms early in September and beets have made very good growth since that time. No frost had occurred up to October 1 and beets were still growing at that date. The crop developed slowly due to late planting and lack of adequate rainfall during the summer months. The limited acreage of sugarbeets in Nevada has been largely abandoned due to serious curly leaf and cut worm damage. In Wyoming timely heavy rains did much to prevent short yields and consequently with the exception of the Wheatland district a sugar beet crop of high yield per acre and good quality is now being dug.

Sugarbeets were planted a little later than usual in Michigan on account of the late spring. Weather factors since then have been quite favorable for growth of beets although it is probable that too much rain and some temporary flooding of fields and much cloudy weather have reduced the sugar content somewhat. In Ohio rains late in September were beneficial to sugarbeets and probably added to the tonnage in many of the late fields.

SUGARCANE: According to October 1 prospects, a yield of 18.0 tons per acre is indicated for the sugarcane acreage grown in Louisiana this season for sugar. This is an increase of one ton per acre in yield over that forecast on September 1. If this yield per acre materializes, a total of about 4,410,000 tons of cane will be produced on the 245,000 acres which it is estimated will be harvested for sugar making in Louisiana this year. In 1939 5,084,000 tons of cane for sugar were harvested from 238,000 acres. The 10-year (1929-38) average production of cane for sugar is 3,627,000 tons. A sugar yield of 167 pounds per



ton of cane now indicated would produce about 368,000 tons of sugar and would compare with last year's sugar production of 437,000 tons. Included in the stated acreage for harvest is some acreage of over quota cane which may be utilized for purposes other than sugar production.

In Florida the indications are that a sugarcane crop of about 847,000 tons will be produced on the acreage intended for harvest this fall and winter. With an average yield of sugar equal to that of the 1939-40 season about 83,000 tons of sugar 96<sup>0</sup> equivalent will be secured, as compared with 70,000 tons of sugar produced from 714,000 tons of cane last season.

HAY: Tame hay has yielded a little better per acre than was indicated a month ago and 12 percent more than the 10-year average. The indicated yield of 1.40 tons per acre has been exceeded only twice in more than 20 years. A rather cool, moist season in most States produced high yields which, however, were rather difficult to harvest and more than the usual weather damage has been reported. Production of tame hay is about 84,504,000 tons; an increase of 379,000 tons over the September indication. Production of all kinds of hay, including 8,927,000 tons of wild hay, totals 93,431,000 tons compared with 84,526,000 tons harvested in 1939 and a 10-year average of 78,948,000 tons.

Alfalfa hay production is now indicated to be 29,973,000 tons which is 1 percent less than was indicated a month ago, 11 percent more than was harvested in 1939 and 22 percent more than the 10-year (1929-38) average.

Clover and timothy hay production was reported a month ago at 28,392,000 tons, compared with 23,640,000 tons in 1939, and average production of 26,030,000 tons.

Grain hay yields per acre are generally average or better except in Washington, Oregon, Iowa, the southern part of the Great Plains and in a few other less important States. Yields of lespedeza hay, which is one of the important kinds in the Southeast, are under average in North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, but are average or better elsewhere. Yields per acre of soybeans and cowpeas for hay are generally appreciably above average and equal or exceed 1939 yields in most States where these crops are commonly grown for hay, except in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Alabama where yields are below both last year and the 10-year average. Yields per acre of peanut hay equal or exceed those of 1939, except in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee but are below the 10-year average in Tennessee, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Production of these less important kinds of hays will not be estimated until December when the acreage finally used for hay will be better known.

PASTURES: The condition of farm pastures on October 1 averaged 71 percent of normal, the third highest for the date in a dozen years. The condition, however, was unusually variable by areas. Excellent pastures prevailed in extensive areas from the Rocky Mountains westward, in a mid-section of the Atlantic Seaboard, and in a central area extending from Michigan, across Wisconsin and Iowa, and thence southward in a narrow irregular belt to Louisiana and portions of Texas.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1940

October 1, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

On the other hand, pastures still showed the results of extreme drought conditions in south central Nebraska and were very poor in a large surrounding area extending from central North Dakota southward to the southern part of the Texas Panhandle. Pastures were also very poor in several more limited areas, including the lower coastal section of Texas, an area extending from central Indiana and southern Illinois, southward through Alabama, and portions of the Carolinas and of New England. Elsewhere pastures were mostly fair with limited areas ranging from extremely good to extremely poor.

During September there was marked deterioration of pastures in the southeastern portion of the country where rainfall has been light. In all the States from Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina, southward to the Gulf, pastures declined between September 1 and October 1, with drops of more than 10 points in the Carolinas, Tennessee and Alabama. Pastures in most of the North Central States west of Indiana and Michigan also declined moderately during the month as the result of dry weather. However, except for Nebraska and Illinois, States in this area had better than average grazing conditions for October 1. Lack of rainfall in parts of New England, combined with low temperatures, resulted in somewhat poorer pastures on October 1 than a month earlier, but conditions in the Northeast were mostly better than at this time a year ago.

On the other hand, September precipitation was sufficient to bring about material improvement of pastures in a group of mid-eastern States including Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. In Kansas and Oklahoma, September rains started new growth in native pastures and aided planting of fall sown grains that promise to afford excellent wheat and rye pastures in the next few months. Near record September rainfall in the western third of the country has improved conditions of pastures and ranges especially in northern and central parts with prospects for winter feed relatively good in most areas. Pastures and ranges in Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon showed sharp improvement during September.

For the country as a whole on October 1 the condition of farm pastures averaged 71 percent of normal, compared with 56 percent a year earlier when large central areas were extremely dry. These percentages compare with 10-year average October 1 pasture condition of 65 percent in the period 1929-38 which includes several drought years, and of 79 percent in the 1920-29 period prior to recent droughts. The condition of Western ranges averaged 82 percent of normal compared with a 1930-39 average of 75 percent.

MILK PRODUCTION: About midway on its seasonal downward swing, milk production per cow continued record high through September this year, showing only about the usual decrease during the month. However, the rate of decline was less rapid than in the same month of 1939 and by October 1 production per cow was nearly 5 percent above that a year earlier. Taking into account both the higher rate of production per cow and an increase of somewhat more than 1 percent in the number of milk cows on farms during the past year, total milk production on October 1 exceeded that on the same date in 1939 by about 6 percent. This represented a record high production of milk for October 1 in terms of both total quantity and amount per capita, and was about as high as is usually obtained a month earlier in the season.



Production per cow on October 1 was relatively high in all major geographic divisions, exceeding the 10-year average for the date by 5 percent or more in all but the South Central group where pastures during September deteriorated badly from effects of dry weather. Previous high records of October 1 production per cow were equalled or exceeded in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and North Dakota. Supplementary feeding from the abundant stores of hay and grain on farms appears to have aided farmers to maintain production in areas where pastures have been short and dry.

As compared with this time last year, production per cow was relatively high in all but the Western group of States. Production in the West North Central group was about 8 percent above that on October 1 last year when pastures in this area were suffering from one of the worst fall dry spells in history. In other groups of States, production per cow on October 1 range from 2 to 5 percent higher than a year earlier excepting the Western group where production was about equal to last year's record level.

For the country as a whole, production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 13.41 pounds, exceeding the October 1 previous high of 13.15 pounds in 1938 by about 2 percent. In the 14 other years for which records are available, production per cow for October 1 ranged from 11.81 pounds in 1933 to 12.98 pounds in 1928. The proportion of milk cows in crop correspondents' herds reported in production averaged 72.3 percent, somewhat higher than a year ago but below that for October 1 in the three years 1936, 1937, and 1938.

EGG PRODUCTION PER HEN: The October 1 rate of lay in farm flocks reached a new high record for that date of 29.8 eggs per/100 layers, compared with 27.5 eggs a year ago and the 10-year (1929-38) October 1 average of 25.8 eggs. Favorable weather during the past month and liberal feeding have contributed to this record high October 1 rate of lay.

The aggregate of the 10 first of the month layings from January to October, inclusive, is about 1 percent smaller than the layings for the same period in 1939, and about 2 percent below the record high in 1938, but it is about 7 percent above the 10-year average aggregate for this period.

Production per layer reached new high records for October 1 in all geographic areas except the West North Central where it was exceeded only by the record high of October 1, 1937. Increases over a year ago were about 1 percent in the South Atlantic States, about 2 percent in the North Atlantic States, about 6 percent in the Western States, about 10 percent in the East North Central States, about 11 percent in the West North Central States and about 14 percent in the South Central States.

The 10-year (1929-38) October 1 average rate of lay was exceeded in all geographic areas by from 10 percent in the Western commercial States to 19 percent in the North Atlantic commercial States.

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C O R N, A L L						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	38.7	39.0	38.0	481	546	532
N.H.	41.2	41.0	40.0	613	615	600
Vt.	39.8	40.0	38.0	2,873	3,040	2,850
Mass.	41.0	40.0	40.0	1,586	1,520	1,560
R.I.	39.7	41.0	42.0	354	410	420
Conn.	38.8	39.0	38.0	1,998	1,950	1,938
N.Y.	34.0	35.0	31.0	21,824	24,465	22,103
N.J.	38.4	38.0	38.5	7,291	7,182	7,276
Pa.	39.6	42.5	40.0	52,402	58,140	54,720
Ohio	37.2	50.0	34.5	134,812	171,250	111,090
Ind.	34.1	51.5	33.0	152,216	213,416	129,921
Ill.	34.6	52.0	41.0	311,056	418,652	306,967
Mich.	29.7	37.0	33.0	44,978	58,238	52,470
Wis.	32.1	38.5	41.0	72,844	85,970	92,455
Minn.	29.6	45.5	37.5	138,187	204,796	162,038
Iowa	36.0	52.0	50.0	394,166	503,776	440,800
Mo.	19.9	29.0	29.5	107,653	122,641	116,024
N.Dak.	13.7	16.5	23.0	16,025	16,995	24,173
S.Dak.	11.7	17.5	18.5	48,802	46,848	51,282
Nebr.	16.0	12.0	17.0	149,599	82,032	102,238
Kans.	12.7	13.5	15.0	67,786	37,220	41,580
Del.	27.5	29.0	28.0	3,908	4,176	3,948
Md.	31.2	36.0	33.0	15,923	18,216	16,863
Va.	22.0	26.0	25.5	32,255	36,530	35,114
W.Va.	24.7	28.5	26.0	12,448	13,994	12,636
N.C.	18.2	19.5	18.0	42,517	48,087	43,938
S.C.	13.5	14.5	13.5	22,306	25,433	24,152
Ga.	10.1	8.5	11.0	41,328	36,941	45,892
Fla.	9.2	7.5	10.5	6,871	6,038	8,620
Ky.	22.3	25.0	23.0	64,084	70,400	64,768
Tenn.	21.5	20.0	24.5	61,741	52,700	67,130
Ala.	12.8	10.0	12.5	41,253	34,080	43,025
Miss.	15.0	12.5	13.5	38,526	35,488	40,622
Ark.	14.4	15.5	20.5	30,246	32,318	41,451
La.	14.5	15.0	15.5	20,908	23,325	23,374
Okla.	13.2	14.5	21.0	33,168	27,216	39,417
Tex.	15.4	16.0	19.0	75,556	73,376	94,107
Mont.	9.5	13.0	15.0	1,346	1,768	2,190
Idaho	35.1	34.5	38.0	1,231	1,138	1,178
Wyo.	10.2	11.0	11.5	2,107	1,771	1,944
Colo.	10.4	10.5	12.5	14,838	8,043	10,438
N.Mex.	13.6	13.5	13.0	2,847	2,552	2,314
Ariz.	15.3	12.5	14.0	494	275	406
Utah	24.6	25.0	25.0	468	475	500
Nev.	26.7	30.0	28.0	50	60	112
Wash.	34.4	34.5	36.0	1,148	1,104	1,044
Oreg.	30.2	31.0	32.0	1,862	1,891	1,760
Calif.	32.6	34.0	35.0	2,368	2,040	2,205
U. S.	23.2	29.5	27.3	2,299,342	2,619,137	2,352,185

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ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Prelim.	Average		Preliminary
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	20.4	21.0	20.0	97	84	80
N.Y.	20.9	23.4	23.9	5,454	6,382	7,148
N.J.	22.0	22.5	24.0	1,226	1,170	1,344
Pa.	19.4	21.0	20.0	19,237	19,421	18,534
Ohio	20.1	19.5	22.0	40,211	37,150	42,758
Ind.	17.4	18.0	19.0	30,321	27,612	29,386
Ill.	17.4	20.9	22.5	36,387	39,021	40,151
Mich.	20.3	20.9	21.9	16,742	15,424	16,802
Wis.	16.9	15.0	20.0	1,843	1,350	1,723
Minn.	13.4	13.9	19.6	22,622	22,108	34,215
Iowa	17.5	16.6	21.4	7,518	6,490	7,824
Mo.	13.7	16.5	18.0	25,561	29,241	31,877
N.Dak.	8.0	10.7	11.7	65,828	84,062	98,535
S.Dak.	7.8	8.7	10.0	22,628	19,424	25,541
Nebr.	13.4	11.4	11.7	45,081	36,376	31,257
Kans.	11.9	11.5	13.0	135,972	111,657	101,145
Del.	17.6	18.0	18.5	1,568	1,296	1,369
Md.	19.1	19.5	19.0	8,518	7,352	7,448
Va.	14.2	14.5	15.5	8,735	7,511	8,354
W.Va.	14.9	14.5	14.5	2,080	2,102	1,986
N.C.	10.7	12.0	13.5	4,661	5,100	6,021
S.C.	9.8	11.5	12.5	1,175	2,415	2,625
Ga.	9.0	10.0	10.0	1,134	1,770	1,810
Ky.	14.1	11.5	15.0	5,366	4,071	5,625
Tenn.	11.0	11.5	13.5	4,241	4,117	5,116
Ala.	10.2	12.0	12.5	54	72	75
Ark.	9.1	9.5	9.5	534	390	323
Okla.	11.4	14.0	14.0	46,763	60,438	54,390
Tex.	10.0	10.0	10.0	32,958	27,650	26,270
Mont.	9.8	15.4	14.9	34,255	56,608	60,811
Idaho	22.5	25.3	25.3	24,624	22,624	24,728
Wyo.	10.9	10.2	13.0	2,792	2,812	3,915
Colo.	12.0	11.4	12.0	12,947	12,217	12,409
N.Mex.	9.9	10.1	8.9	2,921	2,960	2,103
Ariz.	22.4	23.0	20.0	841	805	740
Utah	19.8	17.7	19.2	5,207	3,989	4,828
Nev.	24.6	25.6	24.7	382	512	519
Wash.	20.1	23.1	20.7	44,421	43,822	42,982
Oreg.	19.7	21.7	20.6	19,285	16,818	18,315
Calif.	18.1	18.0	15.0	12,489	10,548	11,250
U.S.	13.2	14.1	15.0	754,685	754,971	792,332

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DURUM WHEAT						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	13.2	13.5	16.0	1,628	958	1,248
North Dak.	9.1	11.0	11.0	21,543	27,918	29,535
South Dak.	7.8	12.0	11.0	6,449	5,484	6,237
3 States	9.1	11.2	11.1	29,619	34,360	37,020

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM						
Me.	20.4	21.0	20.0	97	84	80
N. Y.	16.8	18.0	18.5	137	108	92
Pa.	17.8	18.5	19.5	204	185	214
Ohio	17.4	16.0	20.0	170	80	100
Ind.	15.4	18.0	21.0	182	162	126
Ill.	16.3	17.0	25.5	1,207	612	663
Mich.	15.9	16.0	18.0	283	304	324
Wis.	16.5	15.0	20.5	1,211	750	943
Minn.	12.8	13.5	19.5	17,748	18,630	29,601
Iowa	13.8	13.5	20.0	510	540	600
Mo.	12.4	12.0	17.0	104	36	17
N. Dak.	7.5	10.5	12.0	44,285	56,144	69,000
S. Dak.	7.5	7.7	9.7	14,799	13,028	18,304
Nebr.	8.6	8.0	7.0	2,214	944	945
Kans.	7.8	5.5	6.0	170	38	200
Mont.	8.8	13.5	14.0	24,586	34,628	40,530
Idaho	25.6	28.0	28.0	11,457	8,344	8,960
Wyo.	11.3	11.5	14.0	1,479	1,092	1,540
Colo.	12.9	13.5	13.5	3,944	2,295	3,807
N. Mex.	13.4	11.0	13.5	356	220	284
Utah	28.0	26.5	28.5	2,149	1,749	1,852
Nev.	24.2	25.0	24.0	312	425	384
Wash.	16.6	19.0	16.0	20,078	13,604	16,032
Oreg.	20.5	20.5	19.5	6,312	3,173	4,875
U. S.	10.6	12.3	13.8	154,000	157,180	199,473

WHEAT (Production by Classes) for the United States						
Year	WINTER		SPRING		White	Total
					(winter &	
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	spring)	
	Thousand bushels		Thousand bushels		Thousand bushels	
Average						
1929-38	317,963	202,180	114,244	31,049	89,250	754,685
1939	307,231	203,296	129,706	35,230	79,508	754,971
1940 2/	285,620	216,262	166,872	38,122	85,456	792,332

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.  
2/ Preliminary.  
gbp



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
CROP REPORT  
as of  
October 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
October 10, 1940  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

OATS						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Preliminary		Average	Preliminary	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Me.	36.7	38.0	40.0	4,316	4,598	4,640
N.H.	37.4	37.0	40.0	283	259	280
Vt.	31.1	33.0	32.0	1,849	1,881	1,792
Mass.	32.7	33.0	34.0	171	231	238
R.I.	31.8	31.0	32.0	64	62	64
Conn.	29.2	25.0	28.0	193	175	196
N.Y.	27.8	33.0	35.5	23,076	25,806	26,660
N.J.	29.4	28.0	33.0	1,349	1,260	1,419
Pa.	28.2	29.0	35.0	26,187	26,274	30,450
Ohio	30.4	32.5	44.0	44,220	33,150	42,592
Ind.	26.3	25.0	45.0	43,936	25,225	49,950
Ill.	30.5	30.0	48.0	119,452	93,540	149,712
Mich.	28.9	37.5	47.0	38,305	42,712	56,729
Wis.	30.8	32.5	42.5	76,147	71,012	95,668
Minn.	30.8	38.5	43.0	132,787	151,652	177,848
Iowa	31.9	30.5	40.5	191,235	154,818	213,111
Mo.	21.2	22.0	27.0	35,565	40,920	50,220
N.Dak.	18.1	23.5	19.5	28,349	35,297	32,760
S.Dak.	21.3	27.0	28.0	39,538	43,929	51,660
Nebr.	21.9	14.5	23.5	48,256	20,576	33,628
Kans.	22.3	15.5	28.0	32,822	21,173	45,080
Del.	30.2	29.0	27.0	91	87	81
Md.	28.4	27.5	31.0	1,344	1,128	1,085
Va.	19.5	20.0	23.0	2,197	1,600	1,932
W.Va.	19.7	20.0	21.0	2,086	1,460	1,386
N.C.	19.2	22.5	24.0	4,238	5,692	6,000
S.C.	21.3	23.5	22.0	8,910	11,515	10,670
Ga.	19.0	21.0	19.5	6,842	8,946	8,638
Fla.	14.6	15.5	14.0	114	124	126
Ky.	16.2	17.0	20.0	1,959	952	1,260
Tenn.	16.0	17.0	21.0	1,598	1,445	1,680
Ala.	19.0	21.5	20.0	2,126	2,838	3,160
Miss.	22.3	36.0	32.0	1,043	2,736	3,648
Ark.	19.0	22.0	21.5	2,663	2,904	3,118
La.	24.4	32.0	34.0	814	1,664	2,040
Okla.	20.5	17.0	21.0	25,879	21,114	29,463
Tex.	23.8	23.0	25.0	35,299	28,750	34,375
Mont.	22.1	27.5	27.0	5,716	8,002	7,533
Idaho	35.6	33.0	37.0	4,827	6,232	5,809
Wyo.	24.3	26.0	26.0	2,762	2,288	2,340
Colo.	27.8	29.0	31.0	4,460	4,205	4,495
N.Mex.	23.4	22.0	22.0	581	638	638
Ariz.	26.9	23.0	27.0	285	230	270
Utah	36.1	35.0	37.0	1,324	980	999
Nev.	35.2	35.0	40.0	115	245	280
Wash.	48.1	49.0	39.0	7,791	11,221	9,360
Oreg.	31.6	33.5	26.0	8,682	11,725	8,840
Calif.	26.8	29.0	29.0	3,017	3,944	4,350
U.S.	27.4	28.3	35.2	1,024,852	937,215	1,218,273

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

	CORN (old crop) 1/			WHEAT			OATS		
State:	Average:			Average:			Average:		
	1929-38:	1939	1940	1929-38:	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Thousand bushels			Thousand bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	3	7	12	88	84	80	3,858	4,092	4,454
N.H.	11	26	14	--	--	--	240	202	266
Vt.	23	24	26	--	--	--	1,593	1,693	1,631
Mass.	38	35	28	--	--	--	154	199	226
R.I.	8	1	12	--	--	--	49	59	61
Conn.	67	28	69	--	--	--	162	158	186
N.Y.	526	938	872	3,692	3,829	4,789	21,154	23,483	24,794
N.J.	691	761	496	699	620	914	1,155	1,008	1,334
Pa.	3,155	5,110	4,023	12,239	10,682	10,935	22,656	22,070	26,492
Ohio	8,932	16,214	13,753	21,842	18,204	21,807	35,744	27,183	36,203
Ind.	10,893	21,187	18,438	13,639	10,216	12,930	32,645	20,180	37,962
Ill.	35,708	121,725	97,057	13,218	11,316	12,447	88,973	73,897	118,272
Mich.	2,833	5,265	6,363	11,618	10,797	12,938	34,074	38,441	51,623
Wis.	2,174	5,481	3,605	1,558	1,143	1,533	66,040	61,780	87,058
Minn.	3,213	38,199	68,524	14,844	15,476	23,266	112,474	130,421	156,506
Iowa	44,387	217,356	235,970	3,338	4,154	3,364	150,745	128,499	181,144
Mo.	9,558	24,293	16,594	11,063	9,650	10,838	28,935	34,782	39,172
N.Dak.	113	428	532	40,275	47,915	50,253	28,155	35,650	34,398
S.Dak.	3,865	10,240	15,848	14,698	13,985	16,857	35,944	38,218	46,494
Nebr.	20,594	40,566	37,323	21,775	20,007	19,692	40,116	17,284	27,911
Kans.	8,308	8,554	4,053	53,609	40,197	38,435	24,252	14,609	33,359
Del.	226	403	487	771	583	726	76	36	39
Md.	1,334	1,315	948	3,578	2,353	2,607	1,036	823	901
Va.	2,239	1,940	2,050	5,204	3,605	4,344	1,588	896	1,352
W.Va.	1,056	1,123	1,308	1,342	1,282	1,251	1,676	1,124	1,053
N.C.	2,775	2,916	3,953	2,711	2,958	3,733	2,165	2,960	3,480
S.C.	1,379	2,234	1,374	524	1,014	1,155	3,704	5,527	5,122
Ga.	2,509	4,960	1,626	528	938	941	2,350	3,399	2,851
Fla.	156	444	283	--	--	--	25	19	19
Ky.	4,975	6,208	5,518	1,622	1,058	1,406	1,248	524	844
Tenn.	3,319	4,691	2,518	1,832	1,811	1,995	947	780	1,008
Ala.	1,763	2,934	1,498	22	40	34	647	1,050	1,264
Miss.	1,259	1,946	688	--	--	--	260	958	1,386
Ark.	1,800	1,565	1,396	243	254	194	1,400	1,365	1,403
La.	558	524	1,017	--	--	--	324	732	1,000
Okla.	1,945	1,692	1,298	16,515	20,549	17,405	18,200	14,991	21,213
Tex.	5,380	2,220	4,751	7,139	5,530	6,305	23,673	17,250	24,406
Mont.	25	209	122	18,026	35,097	34,662	5,491	8,722	7,910
Idaho	72	140	140	10,900	13,122	11,375	3,984	3,988	4,415
Wyo.	58	133	17	1,935	2,278	2,740	2,587	2,334	1,849
Colo.	766	1,359	349	5,452	7,330	6,701	3,577	3,448	3,911
N.Mex.	191	65	237	846	355	631	338	217	485
Ariz.	16	20	10	270	161	163	135	39	57
Utah	4	6	1	2,829	2,354	3,042	1,031	480	779
Nev.	--	0	0	251	353	431	96	167	196
Wash.	12	13	17	9,487	10,956	8,167	5,971	8,416	7,207
Oreg.	42	84	93	4,807	4,709	6,410	6,492	8,208	6,276
Calif.	4	14	14	3,147	1,688	2,250	1,034	986	1,088
U.S.	193,967	555,596	555,135	338,228	338,658	359,746	819,178	763,347	1,011,060

1/ Data based on corn for grain.  
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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of  
October 1, 1940

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Preliminary		Average	Preliminary	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Me.	29.3	29.0	30.0	117	116	120
Vt.	27.0	28.0	28.0	105	140	140
N.Y.	24.0	27.0	29.0	3,840	3,942	3,944
N.J.	27.2	30.0	28.0	30	150	224
Pa.	26.0	29.5	26.0	1,601	3,658	3,900
Ohio	23.2	25.0	30.0	1,278	1,250	1,650
Ind.	20.2	21.0	29.0	622	903	1,740
Ill.	24.8	24.5	36.0	5,855	4,140	4,860
Mich.	22.4	29.0	33.5	4,820	5,771	5,832
Wis.	27.2	29.0	37.0	21,296	22,591	24,494
Minn.	21.6	28.0	29.0	43,217	59,808	58,232
Iowa	24.3	24.5	32.0	12,486	13,794	12,800
Mo.	17.5	21.0	23.0	852	3,423	3,910
N.Dak.	14.0	18.5	15.5	25,478	30,618	27,962
S.Dak.	15.3	17.0	20.0	24,661	24,633	32,160
Nebr.	17.6	13.0	16.0	12,831	14,651	22,896
Kans.	13.7	11.0	16.0	5,691	7,480	16,096
Md.	29.4	30.0	27.0	904	2,160	2,052
Va.	25.0	29.0	26.0	933	2,320	2,184
W.Va.	24.6	24.5	23.5	112	245	212
N.C.	18.1	20.0	22.0	266	220	286
Ky.	22.4	22.0	25.0	410	1,122	1,600
Tenn.	17.6	17.5	20.0	471	962	1,400
Okla.	15.2	16.0	16.0	1,600	6,048	5,504
Tex.	16.0	15.0	16.0	2,445	2,955	3,632
Mont.	19.0	24.0	23.0	2,621	5,088	4,623
Idaho	33.8	36.0	37.0	4,249	5,580	6,771
Wyo.	21.2	24.0	28.0	1,601	1,560	1,876
Colo.	19.0	19.5	21.0	8,096	7,566	9,786
N.Mex.	20.8	20.0	20.0	154	160	180
Ariz.	30.4	33.0	32.0	686	1,122	1,248
Utah	37.6	37.0	37.0	1,712	2,405	2,590
Nev.	37.2	35.0	36.0	260	525	540
Wash.	31.6	32.5	29.0	1,791	3,120	4,031
Oreg.	29.0	29.5	25.0	2,806	5,222	5,000
Calif.	26.7	25.0	28.0	29,590	30,850	33,516
U. S.	20.6	21.9	23.2	225,486	276,298	308,021

## RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Ark.	50.7	51.0	51.0	8,320	8,721	10,047
La.	40.3	43.0	36.0	18,316	20,597	17,604
Texas	51.0	52.0	52.0	9,770	13,988	15,132
Calif.	68.2	75.0	73.0	7,848	9,000	8,614
U.S.	47.9	50.3	46.9	44,254	52,306	51,397

BUCKWHEAT						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	17.8	13.0	19.0	204	117	152
Vt.	20.1	23.0	23.0	40	46	46
N.Y.	17.1	15.5	15.5	2,570	2,077	2,186
N.J.	19.6	18.0	18.0	22	18	36
Pa.	17.6	16.0	19.0	2,538	1,808	1,824
Ohio	16.5	16.0	18.0	359	192	234
Ind.	13.6	14.0	14.0	215	168	210
Ill.	14.5	15.5	15.0	102	16	15
Mich.	11.7	13.0	16.0	237	247	272
Wis.	11.0	12.5	13.0	173	162	182
Minn.	9.2	12.5	13.0	231	188	182
Iowa	12.7	12.0	14.0	78	36	42
Mo.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10	10	10
N. Dak.	5.7	11.0	10.0	50	11	10
S. Dak.	6.8	9.0	10.0	48	9	10
Del.	11.0	11.0	12.0	11	11	12
Md.	19.0	20.0	17.0	112	100	102
Va.	12.7	14.0	13.0	175	182	195
W. Va.	17.0	16.5	16.0	335	248	224
N. C.	14.0	14.0	14.0	58	56	56
Ky.	10.1	8.0	12.0	20	16	24
Tenn.	12.3	10.5	12.0	25	21	24
U.S.	15.8	15.1	16.2	7,617	5,739	6,048

GRAIN SORGHUMS						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Mo.	11.4	16.0	16.5	2,270	3,600	3,531
S. Dak.	--	8.0	9.0	---	4,072	4,212
Nebr.	10.3	10.0	9.5	1,208	5,410	6,678
Kans.	9.8	8.5	14.0	12,288	11,186	26,530
Ark.	9.4	9.5	11.0	653	542	605
Okla.	8.8	8.0	12.0	12,433	9,600	16,560
Tex.	12.6	11.0	14.0	45,413	38,115	53,844
Colo.	8.0	8.5	11.5	2,048	2,150	4,623
N. Mex.	10.3	13.5	10.5	3,348	4,725	3,969
Ariz.	27.6	25.3	27.0	970	759	891
Calif.	23.8	27.0	32.0	3,219	2,943	4,768
U.S.	11.3	10.3	13.3	84,148	83,102	126,211



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1940

October 1, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Preliminary		Average	Preliminary	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Mich.	8.8	8.5	9.0	59	68	81
Wis.	10.7	11.0	12.0	58	121	168
Minn.	8.2	10.0	10.5	5,140	12,230	16,180
Iowa	9.1	10.5	14.0	147	945	2,800
Mo.	4.2	6.5	6.0	13	26	30
N.Dak.	4.3	5.0	6.0	3,342	2,055	3,948
S.Dak.	4.2	8.0	6.7	959	1,296	1,889
Nebr.	1/5.5	6.0	10.0	38	6	20
Kans.	5.9	7.9	9.0	280	735	1,170
Tex.	---	11.5	6.0	---	207	174
Mont.	3.6	4.5	7.0	495	502	945
Idaho	---	8.5	8.0	---	85	40
Ariz.	---	22.0	22.0	---	110	264
Wash.	---	11.0	9.5	---	99	66
Oreg.	---	9.5	8.0	---	57	40
Calif.	1/17.3	16.0	21.0	1/549	1,728	2,814
U.S.	6.0	8.3	9.7	10,846	20,330	30,629
1/ Short-time average.						

## SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
		Short tons			Thousand short tons	
Ohio	8.4	7.7	8.0	258	363	344
Mich.	7.9	8.6	9.0	792	1,033	1,062
Nebr.	12.6	11.4	12.5	297	790	900
Mont.	12.0	12.1	13.0	700	894	1,092
Idaho	11.3	13.5	14.0	600	925	1,022
Wyo.	12.0	11.0	12.5	552	539	550
Colo.	12.4	10.6	12.4	2,243	1,543	1,637
Utah	12.5	12.9	9.2	602	683	451
Calif.	13.0	16.3	15.0	1,413	2,699	2,535
Other States	8.9	10.3	11.5	870	1,244	1,433
U.S.	11.3	11.7	12.1	8,937	10,773	11,076

## SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR

State	Yield of cane per acre			Production			Sugar produced		
							60° equivalent		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
		Short tons			Thousand short tons			Thousand short tons	
La.	16.5	21.4	18.0	3,627	5,084	4,410	235	437	368
Fla.	31.2	35.5	35.0	469	714	847	41	70	83
Total	17.4	22.5	19.5	4,096	5,798	5,257	326	507	451
For seed									
La.	16.6	20.5	18.0	324	369	324	---	---	---
Fla.	32.8	35.5	35.0	19	30	28	---	---	---
Total	17.0	21.2	18.7	343	399	352	---	---	---
For sugar and seed									
La.	16.5	21.3	18.0	3,951	5,453	4,734	---	---	---
Fla.	31.3	35.5	35.0	488	744	875	---	---	---
Total	17.4	22.4	19.5	4,439	6,197	5,609	---	---	---

TAME HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Preliminary		Average	Preliminary	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Me.	0.87	0.91	0.88	862	918	884
N.H.	1.02	1.02	1.11	380	394	431
Vt.	1.17	1.21	1.19	1,085	1,135	1,114
Mass.	1.34	1.27	1.46	488	504	583
R.I.	1.24	1.16	1.28	50	52	59
Conn.	1.32	1.20	1.41	408	412	484
N.Y.	1.22	1.05	1.39	4,949	4,179	5,488
N.J.	1.51	1.37	1.67	334	299	372
Pa.	1.20	1.10	1.35	2,968	2,658	3,254
Ohio	1.14	1.32	1.47	2,979	3,577	4,191
Ind.	1.14	1.38	1.26	2,138	2,723	2,856
Ill.	1.21	1.45	1.30	3,279	4,183	4,220
Mich.	1.20	1.29	1.49	3,096	3,415	3,989
Wis.	1.41	1.46	1.81	4,645	5,829	7,278
Minn.	1.33	1.55	1.51	3,548	4,773	4,732
Iowa	1.36	1.38	1.50	4,216	4,814	6,106
Mo.	.88	1.09	1.05	2,427	3,222	3,316
N.Dak.	.90	1.05	1.14	1,079	1,094	1,141
S.Dak.	.84	.93	.99	865	719	731
Nebr.	1.38	1.23	1.36	2,103	1,118	1,293
Kans.	1.35	1.35	1.57	1,443	994	1,393
Del.	1.31	1.26	1.38	82	91	102
Md.	1.21	1.25	1.31	464	518	553
Va.	.95	.95	1.11	923	983	1,189
W.Va.	.96	1.01	1.14	644	718	813
N.C.	.81	.90	.85	696	991	1,012
S.C.	.72	.83	.73	362	541	504
Ga.	.54	.52	.56	450	579	636
Fla.	.55	.51	.56	49	51	58
Ky.	1.01	1.16	1.14	1,317	1,582	1,628
Tenn.	.91	1.00	.95	1,372	1,629	1,541
Ala.	.73	.71	.70	494	596	590
Miss.	1.17	1.27	1.28	708	1,140	1,157
Ark.	1.00	1.09	1.14	746	1,080	1,192
La.	1.18	1.26	1.19	300	406	390
Okla.	1.26	1.21	1.46	668	755	918
Tex.	.97	.88	1.09	745	1,022	1,271
Mont.	1.17	1.47	1.53	1,724	1,900	1,968
Idaho	2.13	2.11	2.28	2,239	2,196	2,326
Wyo.	1.20	1.10	1.23	892	803	918
Colo.	1.57	1.48	1.63	1,797	1,537	1,695
N.Mex.	2.00	1.96	2.07	265	266	288
Ariz.	2.59	2.18	2.05	509	475	457
Utah	2.00	1.91	2.07	1,056	968	1,035
Nev.	1.91	1.84	2.05	363	338	383
Wash.	1.79	1.91	1.91	1,635	1,891	1,929
Oreg.	1.76	1.79	1.86	1,549	1,476	1,518
Calif.	2.59	2.82	2.93	4,259	4,184	4,518
U.S.	1.25	1.30	1.40	69,650	75,726	84,504



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
October 10, 1940  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

as of  
October 1, 1940

ALFALFA HAY 1/

PASTURE

Yield per acre			Production			Condition October 1			
State	Average:	Prelim.:	Average:	Prelim.:	Average:				
	1929-38:	1939	1940	1929-38:	1939	1940	1929-38:	1939	1940
	Tons			Thousand tons			Percent		
Me.	1.48	1.45	1.35	9	9	8	76	63	67
N.H.	1.97	1.60	2.20	7	5	7	75	67	71
Vt.	2.20	1.95	2.15	24	25	30	79	68	73
Mass.	2.26	2.15	2.30	14	17	21	77	58	63
R.I.	2.28	2.20	2.35	2	2	2	77	72	70
Conn.	2.78	2.30	2.75	35	37	41	76	65	68
N.Y.	1.89	1.55	1.95	505	453	626	71	43	73
N.J.	2.16	2.00	2.25	85	96	117	71	62	79
Pa.	1.89	1.65	1.90	304	355	429	68	54	81
Ohio	1.82	2.00	2.10	653	1,032	1,128	72	50	70
Ind.	1.89	1.80	1.75	525	853	830	72	51	57
Ill.	2.04	2.25	2.20	707	1,060	1,047	64	65	58
Mich.	1.53	1.50	1.75	1,342	1,650	2,002	65	68	89
Wis.	1.96	1.75	2.45	1,343	1,972	2,818	65	64	82
Minn.	1.72	2.00	1.90	1,553	2,424	2,394	61	64	73
Iowa	2.07	2.10	2.40	1,440	1,846	2,194	70	62	84
Mo.	1.90	2.25	2.40	341	472	514	59	54	72
N.Dak.	1.02	1.10	1.35	206	125	151	42	54	67
S.Dak.	.94	.95	1.10	518	229	244	46	44	55
Nebr.	1.51	1.30	1.45	1,670	790	838	58	37	41
Kans.	1.52	1.60	1.90	1,042	656	927	55	43	70
Del.	2.32	2.30	2.50	13	12	15	70	78	79
Md.	1.95	1.85	2.00	59	65	72	69	73	82
Va.	1.72	1.85	2.30	91	120	143	71	68	88
W.Va.	1.76	2.00	2.00	30	54	60	68	56	77
N.C.	1.82	1.60	1.85	12	14	18	76	74	74
S.C.	1.71	1.55	1.85	3	5	4	64	66	59
Ga.	1.78	1.50	1.80	9	9	11	66	75	68
Fla.	--	--	--	--	--	--	81	85	76
Ky.	1.56	1.80	1.70	202	317	314	72	54	62
Tenn.	1.62	1.70	1.85	62	122	139	68	54	63
Ala.	1.39	1.40	1.40	5	4	4	67	80	62
Miss.	2.20	2.30	2.15	96	150	144	68	70	72
Ark.	1.87	1.80	2.00	120	148	180	57	44	75
La.	2.08	2.20	2.00	36	48	48	70	72	80
Okla.	1.76	1.65	2.10	404	436	544	53	39	72
Tex.	2.27	2.30	2.35	154	248	266	62	49	67
Mont.	1.55	1.80	1.70	1,057	1,192	1,182	58	74	78
Idaho	2.42	2.40	2.60	1,892	1,855	1,971	72	72	88
Wyo.	1.48	1.45	1.60	554	532	594	70	59	74
Colo.	1.89	1.85	2.00	1,314	1,186	1,244	65	47	69
N.Mex.	2.37	2.40	2.50	214	218	232	71	69	67
Ariz.	2.90	2.50	2.25	443	390	362	83	83	76
Utah	2.06	2.00	2.15	994	894	961	69	68	65
Nev.	2.17	2.10	2.30	301	286	320	74	81	83
Wash.	2.52	2.40	2.55	577	720	811	64	65	72
Oreg.	2.50	2.55	2.55	636	673	686	67	64	73
Calif.	4.02	4.30	4.20	2,997	3,229	3,280	70	64	83
U. S.	1.94	2.00	2.17	24,597	27,035	29,973	65	56	71

1/ Included in tame hay.  
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
CROP REPORT  
as of  
October 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
October 10, 1940  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TAME HAY						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Preliminary		Average	Preliminary	
	1939-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Me.	0.87	0.91	0.88	862	918	884
N.H.	1.02	1.02	1.11	380	394	431
Vt.	1.17	1.21	1.19	1,085	1,133	1,114
Mass.	1.34	1.27	1.46	483	504	583
R.I.	1.24	1.16	1.28	50	52	59
Conn.	1.32	1.20	1.41	408	412	484
N.Y.	1.22	1.05	1.39	4,949	4,179	5,488
N.J.	1.51	1.37	1.67	334	299	372
Pa.	1.20	1.10	1.35	2,968	2,658	3,254
Ohio	1.14	1.32	1.47	2,979	3,577	4,191
Ind.	1.14	1.38	1.26	2,138	2,723	2,856
Ill.	1.21	1.45	1.30	3,279	4,183	4,220
Mich.	1.20	1.29	1.49	3,096	3,415	3,989
Wis.	1.41	1.46	1.81	4,645	5,829	7,278
Minn.	1.33	1.55	1.51	3,548	4,773	4,732
Iowa	1.36	1.38	1.50	4,216	4,814	6,106
Mo.	.88	1.09	1.05	2,427	3,222	3,316
N.Dak.	.90	1.05	1.14	1,079	1,094	1,141
S.Dak.	.84	.93	.99	865	719	731
Nebr.	1.38	1.23	1.36	2,103	1,118	1,293
Kans.	1.35	1.35	1.57	1,443	994	1,393
Del.	1.31	1.26	1.38	82	91	102
Md.	1.21	1.25	1.31	464	518	553
Va.	.95	.95	1.11	923	933	1,189
W.Va.	.96	1.01	1.14	644	718	813
N.C.	.81	.90	.85	696	991	1,012
S.C.	.72	.83	.73	362	541	504
Ga.	.54	.52	.56	450	579	636
Fla.	.55	.51	.56	49	51	58
Ky.	1.01	1.16	1.14	1,317	1,582	1,628
Tenn.	.91	1.00	.95	1,372	1,629	1,541
Ala.	.73	.71	.70	494	596	590
Miss.	1.17	1.27	1.28	708	1,140	1,157
Ark.	1.00	1.09	1.14	746	1,080	1,192
La.	1.18	1.26	1.19	300	406	390
Okla.	1.26	1.21	1.46	668	755	918
Tex.	.97	.88	1.09	745	1,022	1,271
Mont.	1.17	1.47	1.53	1,724	1,900	1,968
Idaho	2.13	2.11	2.28	2,239	2,196	2,326
Wyo.	1.20	1.10	1.23	892	803	918
Colo.	1.57	1.48	1.63	1,797	1,537	1,695
N.Mex.	2.00	1.96	2.07	265	266	288
Ariz.	2.59	2.18	2.05	509	475	457
Utah	2.00	1.91	2.07	1,056	968	1,035
Nev.	1.91	1.84	2.05	363	338	383
Wash.	1.79	1.91	1.91	1,635	1,891	1,929
Oreg.	1.76	1.79	1.86	1,549	1,476	1,518
Calif.	2.59	2.82	2.93	4,259	4,184	4,518
U.S.	1.25	1.30	1.40	69,650	75,726	84,504

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## ALFALFA HAY 1/

## PASTURE

		Yield per acre			Production			Condition October 1		
State	Average:	Prelim.	Average:	Prelim.	Average:	Prelim.	Average:	Prelim.	Average:	Prelim.
	1929-38:	1939	1940	1929-38:	1939	1940	1929-38:	1939	1940	
	Tons			Thousand tons			Percent			
Me.	1.48	1.45	1.35	9	9	8	76	63	67	
N.H.	1.97	1.60	2.20	7	5	7	75	67	71	
Vt.	2.20	1.95	2.15	24	25	30	79	68	73	
Mass.	2.26	2.15	2.30	14	17	21	77	58	63	
R.I.	2.28	2.20	2.35	2	2	2	77	72	70	
Conn.	2.78	2.30	2.75	35	37	41	76	65	68	
N.Y.	1.89	1.55	1.95	505	453	626	71	43	73	
N.J.	2.16	2.00	2.25	85	96	117	71	62	79	
Pa.	1.89	1.65	1.90	304	355	429	68	54	81	
Ohio	1.82	2.00	2.10	653	1,032	1,128	72	50	70	
Ind.	1.69	1.80	1.75	525	853	830	72	51	57	
Ill.	2.04	2.25	2.20	707	1,060	1,047	64	65	58	
Mich.	1.53	1.50	1.75	1,342	1,650	2,002	65	68	89	
Wis.	1.96	1.75	2.45	1,343	1,972	2,818	65	64	82	
Minn.	1.72	2.00	1.90	1,553	2,424	2,394	61	64	73	
Iowa	2.07	2.10	2.40	1,440	1,846	2,194	70	62	84	
Mo.	1.90	2.25	2.40	341	472	514	59	54	72	
N.Dak.	1.02	1.10	1.35	206	125	151	42	54	67	
S.Dak.	.94	.95	1.10	518	229	244	46	44	55	
Nebr.	1.51	1.30	1.45	1,670	790	838	58	37	41	
Kans.	1.52	1.60	1.90	1,042	656	927	55	43	70	
Del.	2.32	2.30	2.50	13	12	15	70	78	79	
Md.	1.95	1.85	2.00	59	65	72	69	73	82	
Va.	1.72	1.85	2.30	91	120	143	71	68	88	
W.Va.	1.76	2.00	2.00	30	54	60	68	56	77	
N.C.	1.82	1.60	1.85	12	14	18	76	74	74	
S.C.	1.71	1.55	1.85	3	5	4	64	66	59	
Ga.	1.78	1.50	1.80	9	9	11	66	75	68	
Fla.	--	--	--	--	--	--	81	85	76	
Ky.	1.56	1.80	1.70	202	317	314	72	54	62	
Tenn.	1.62	1.70	1.85	62	122	139	68	54	63	
Ala.	1.39	1.40	1.40	5	4	4	67	80	62	
Miss.	2.20	2.30	2.15	96	150	144	68	70	72	
Ark.	1.87	1.80	2.00	120	148	180	57	44	75	
La.	2.08	2.20	2.00	36	48	48	70	72	80	
Okla.	1.76	1.65	2.10	404	436	544	53	39	72	
Tex.	2.27	2.30	2.35	154	248	266	62	49	67	
Mont.	1.55	1.80	1.70	1,057	1,192	1,182	58	74	78	
Idaho	2.42	2.40	2.60	1,892	1,855	1,971	72	72	88	
Wyo.	1.48	1.45	1.60	554	532	594	70	59	74	
Colo.	1.89	1.85	2.00	1,314	1,186	1,244	65	47	69	
N.Mex.	2.37	2.40	2.50	214	218	232	71	69	67	
Ariz.	2.90	2.50	2.25	443	390	362	83	83	76	
Utah	2.06	2.00	2.15	994	894	961	69	68	65	
Nev.	2.17	2.10	2.30	301	286	320	74	81	83	
Wash.	2.52	2.40	2.55	577	720	811	64	65	72	
Oreg.	2.50	2.55	2.55	636	673	686	67	64	73	
Calif.	4.02	4.30	4.20	2,997	3,229	3,280	70	64	83	
U. S.	1.94	2.00	2.17	24,597	27,035	29,973	65	56	71	

1/ Included in tame hay.  
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CROP REPORT  
as of  
October 1, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D. C.  
TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1939 AND 1940

October 10, 1940  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Class and Type	: TYPE : : No. :	Yield per acre		: Average : : 1929-38	: Indicated : : 1940	Production		: Indicated : : 1940
		: 1939	: 1940			: 1939	: 1940	
		Pounds				Thousand pounds		
FLUE-CURED:								
Virginia	11	800	725	64,836	107,200	56,550		
North Carolina	11	860	800	180,742	287,240	163,200		
Total old belt	11	843	779	245,578	394,440	219,750		
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	990	910	259,278	422,730	221,130		
North Carolina	13	990	935	50,295	93,060	51,425		
South Carolina	13	925	950	81,068	133,200	81,700		
Total South Carolina Belt	13	951	944	131,363	226,260	133,125		
Georgia	14	760	1,035	66,542	95,000	75,555		
Florida	14	700	860	6,675	20,650	12,040		
Alabama	14	600	850	--	240	255		
Total Georgia and Florida Belt	14	748	1,006	73,258	115,890	87,850		
TOTAL FLUE-CURED	11-14	900	879	709,466	1,159,320	661,855		
FIRE-CURED:								
Virginia	21	910	775	20,426	20,930	18,368		
Kentucky	22	800	835	29,172	14,400	15,448		
Tennessee	22	865	840	48,948	38,060	38,640		
Total Clarksville & Hopkinsville	22	846	839	78,120	52,460	54,088		
Kentucky	23	830	830	24,876	17,098	17,928		
Tennessee	23	840	875	6,496	4,452	4,900		
Total Paducah	23	832	839	31,372	21,550	22,828		
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	830	830	4,553	664	664		
TOTAL FIRE-CURED	21-24	856	826	134,470	95,604	95,948		
AIR-CURED (Light):								
Ohio	31	890	750	12,636	13,795	10,350		
Indiana	31	900	700	8,968	11,430	7,630		
Missouri	31	925	950	5,382	6,290	5,510		
Kansas	31	850	975	1/ 277	510	488		
Virginia	31	1,060	1,050	9,410	12,402	10,815		
West Virginia	31	760	725	3,262	2,736	2,465		
North Carolina	31	950	725	5,797	8,645	5,728		
Kentucky	31	900	800	225,154	274,500	212,000		
Tennessee	31	960	900	51,884	64,320	56,700		
Alabama	31	850	800	--	170	160		
Total Burley	31	913	819	322,711	394,798	311,846		
Southern Maryland	32	780	800	26,096	29,796	30,240		
TOTAL AIR-CURED (LIGHT)	31-32	903	817	348,808	424,594	342,086		
AIR-CURED (dark):								
Indiana	35	875	825	1,446	438	412		
Kentucky	35	925	865	15,796	18,500	17,646		
Tennessee	35	860	825	2,567	3,096	2,970		
Total One-Sucker	35	914	858	19,809	22,034	21,028		
Green River (Ky.)	36	875	840	20,809	13,315	17,220		
Virginia sun-cured	37	975	850	2,724	3,315	3,315		
TOTAL AIR-CURED (DARK)	35-37	902	850	43,389	43,287	41,563		(Over)



TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1939 AND 1940 - CONTINUED

Class and Type	Type	Yield per acre		Average		Indicated		Production	
		No.	1939	1929-38	1940	1939	1940	Thousand pounds	Indicated
CIGAR FILLER:									
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	1,225	1,320	1,360	35,645	35,508	37,672		
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	959	1,000	825	19,827	16,500	13,860		
Georgia	45	1,016	960	1,150	407	384	460		
Florida	45	1,042	960	1,150	593	960	1,150		
Total Georgia & Florida sun-grown	45	1,027	960	1,150	1,000	1,344	1,610		
TOTAL CIGAR FILLER	41-45	1,116	1,191	1,158	56,556	53,352	53,142		
CIGAR BINDER:									
Massachusetts	51	1,549	1,620	1,550	353	162	155		
Connecticut	51	1,536	1,620	1,490	12,950	12,636	12,367		
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,536	1,620	1,491	13,303	12,798	12,522		
Massachusetts	52	1,522	1,590	1,600	7,045	8,281	8,160		
Connecticut	52	1,509	1,660	1,500	5,066	5,312	5,250		
Total Connecticut Valley Havana seed	52	1,518	1,678	1,559	12,111	13,593	13,410		
New York	53	1,235	1,350	1,270	1,120	2,025	2,032		
Pennsylvania	53	1,346	1,530	1,580	359	459	474		
Total New York & Pa. Havana seed	53	1,263	1,380	1,319	1,479	2,484	2,506		
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,336	1,400	1,440	18,910	18,200	19,584		
Wisconsin	55	1,296	1,420	1,440	11,648	13,206	15,696		
Minnesota	55	1,125	1,200	1,200	1,036	840	960		
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,286	1,405	1,424	12,685	14,046	16,656		
TOTAL CIGAR BINDER	51-55	1,405	1,498	1,463	58,488	61,121	64,678		
CIGAR WRAPPER:									
Massachusetts	61	1,004	1,120	1,000	1,117	1,456	900		
Connecticut	61	982	1,120	900	5,061	7,168	5,040		
Total Conn. Valley shade-grown	61	986	1,120	914	6,178	8,624	5,940		
Georgia	62	1,043	860	1,000	515	602	700		
Florida	62	1,009	860	1,000	2,236	2,150	3,000		
Total Ga. & Fla. shade-grown	62	1,014	860	1,000	2,751	2,752	3,700		
TOTAL CIGAR WRAPPER	61-62	997	1,044	945	8,960	11,376	9,640		
TOTAL CIGAR TYPES	41-62	1,216	1,304	1,271	124,004	125,849	127,460		
UNITED STATES									
	All	815.6	917.7	882.8	1,360,661	1,848,654	1,268,912		

1/ Short-time average.

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### TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,420	1,571	1,511	8,515	9,899	9,215
Conn.	1,358	1,443	1,302	23,108	25,116	22,657
N. Y.	1,235	1,350	1,270	1,120	2,025	2,032
Pa.	1,226	1,322	1,352	36,004	35,967	38,146
Ohio	902	947	791	32,924	30,295	24,210
Ind.	799	899	705	10,498	11,868	8,042
Wis.	1,319	1,403	1,440	30,559	31,406	35,280
Minn.	1,125	1,200	1,200	1,036	840	960
Mo.	892	925	950	5,382	6,290	5,510
Kans.	<u>1/</u> 832	850	975	<u>1/</u> 277	510	488
Md.	716	780	800	26,096	29,796	30,240
Va.	716	836	768	97,395	143,847	89,048
W. Va.	676	760	725	3,262	2,736	2,465
N. C.	781	939	866	496,101	811,675	441,483
S. C.	817	925	950	81,063	133,200	81,700
Ga.	846	761	1,035	67,464	95,986	76,715
Fla.	865	720	899	9,504	23,760	16,190
Ky.	782	891	810	320,407	343,100	280,906
Tenn.	843	917	873	109,895	109,928	103,210
Ala.	--	683	830	---	410	415
U. S.	815.6	917.7	882.8	1,360,661	1,840,654	1,268,912

1/ Short-time average.

### HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production <u>1/</u>		
	Average	Preliminary		Average	Preliminary	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Washington	1,758	1,880	1,950	7,353	9,212	11,700
Oregon	953	1,000	950	18,295	19,300	18,620
California	<u>1/</u> 1,583	1,598	1,400	<u>1/</u> 8,662	10,868	9,940
U. S.	1,184	1,270	1,231	34,310	39,380	40,260

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

gbp



### BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Preliminary		Average	Preliminary	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
		Pounds			Tons	
Ill.	492	520	565	9,240	7,500	9,000
Kans.	194	200	300	3,680	1,500	3,900
Okla.	235	240	300	15,960	8,800	13,200
Tex.	296	210	290	3,560	2,200	3,800
Colorado	189	200	250	5,000	5,300	6,100
N. Mex.	252	275	240	5,380	6,500	6,500
U.S.	258.9	271.5	309.2	42,910	30,500	42,500

### BEANS (Dry Edible) 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
		Pounds			Thousand bags 2/	
Me.	856	910	920	70	100	92
Vt.	605	600	640	19	18	19
N. Y.	755	810	700	1,062	1,134	1,057
Mich.	725	1,000	760	3,974	4,520	3,952
Wis.	388	450	480	21	9	10
Minn.	312	450	400	16	9	8
Nebr.	713	1,100	1,300	104	154	228
Kans.	3/ 362	---	300	29	---	3
Mont.	1,091	1,380	1,380	274	207	235
Idaho	1,282	1,410	1,300	1,522	1,551	1,560
Wyo.	1,052	1,000	1,050	403	460	525
Colo.	336	500	530	1,118	1,360	1,659
N. Mex.	343	280	340	542	409	551
Ariz.	488	230	450	41	23	50
Oreg.	616	900	800	12	18	16
Calif.	1,187	1,213	1,400	3,872	3,990	5,012
U.S.	759.0	898.5	855.3	13,086	13,962	14,977

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds. 3/ Short-time average.

### PEANUTS (Picked and Threshed)

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Virginia	1,026	1,175	1,100	146,706	189,175	185,900
N. Car.	1,048	1,140	1,125	242,658	290,700	298,125
Tenn.	692	750	730	8,411	6,000	5,840
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,028	1,146	1,108	397,775	485,875	489,865
S. Car.	680	740	750	8,607	11,840	15,000
Ga.	665	525	800	317,802	341,250	536,000
Fla.	578	440	650	35,296	37,400	61,100
Ala.	648	475	700	152,378	128,250	205,800
Miss.	530	450	460	14,327	13,500	14,720
Total (S.E. area)	649	506	750	528,410	532,240	832,620
Ark.	498	510	530	9,300	10,200	13,250
La.	496	470	485	5,756	6,110	6,305
Okla.	470	400	650	16,554	15,600	30,550
Tex.	464	415	525	77,449	129,480	166,950
Total (S.W. area)	468	420	539	109,058	161,390	217,055
United States	721.4	634.5	787.5	1,035,243	1,179,505	1,539,540

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SOYBEANS				COWPEAS			
State	Yield per acre			Condition October 1			
	Average	Indicated	Average	1929-38	1939	1940	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940	
	Bushels			Percent			
N. Y.	1/ 14.9	14.0	15.0	--	--	--	
N. J.	--	17.0	16.0	86	82	95	
Pa.	1/ 16.3	15.5	16.0	--	78	77	
Ohio	17.4	21.0	15.0	76	82	66	
Ind.	16.2	19.5	13.0	73	84	60	
Ill.	18.4	24.5	18.0	70	85	65	
Mich.	12.4	16.0	15.0	--	--	--	
Wisc.	12.0	16.0	17.0	--	--	--	
Minn.	--	16.0	15.0	--	--	--	
Iowa	16.4	21.0	20.0	--	--	--	
Mo.	8.0	10.0	11.0	65	73	81	
Kans.	7.5	8.0	10.5	61	60	89	
Del.	13.4	15.5	14.0	77	86	73	
Md.	12.5	13.5	13.5	75	83	79	
Va.	12.0	15.0	15.5	2/ 9.0	2/ 10.5	2/ 9.5	
W.Va.	11.6	12.0	13.0	79	81	82	
N. C.	12.4	12.5	14.5	2/ 7.7	2/ 7.0	2/ 7.5	
S. C.	6.4	6.5	6.5	2/ 5.7	2/ 5.5	2/ 5.5	
Ga.	5.8	6.1	6.5	2/ 5.9	2/ 5.6	2/ 5.8	
Fla.	--	--	--	2/ 8.8	2/ 7.4	2/ 8.0	
Ky.	10.2	12.0	12.0	2/ 8.6	2/ 8.0	2/ 9.5	
Tenn.	7.3	7.2	8.0	2/ 5.4	2/ 5.5	2/ 5.8	
Ala.	5.7	6.0	5.5	2/ 5.7	2/ 5.0	2/ 5.0	
Miss.	8.2	9.0	9.5	2/ 5.8	2/ 4.5	2/ 5.5	
Ark.	8.6	9.5	9.0	2/ 6.9	2/ 7.5	2/ 8.0	
La.	8.0	9.0	9.0	2/ 7.6	2/ 8.5	2/ 8.5	
Okla.	8.4	8.0	10.0	2/ 6.4	2/ 5.5	2/ 7.5	
Tex.	1/ 7.6	5.5	7.5	2/ 7.0	2/ 6.0	2/ 7.0	
U. S.	15.4	20.7	16.3	3/ 66	3/ 72	3/ 75	

1/ Short-time average.  
2/ Yield per acre in bushels.  
3/ Includes last reported condition for States showing yield per acre.

SOYBEANS (for beans)			
State	Production		
	Average	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940
	Thousand bushels		
Ohio	1,713	9,681	8,670
Indiana	4,016	13,962	10,439
Illinois	14,734	45,423	39,420
Iowa	2,714	10,227	13,680
Missouri	746	970	1,067
North Carolina	1,341	2,012	2,422
6 Commer-			
cial States	25,314	82,275	75,698
Other States	2,004	5,134	5,843
United States	27,318	87,409	81,541



APPLES (Commercial Crop) 1/

AREA AND STATE	Condition October 1			Production		
	: Average :			: Average : : Indicated		
	: 1934-38 :	1939	1940	: 1934-38 :	1939	1940
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
EASTERN STATES:						
North Atlantic:						
Maine	40	76	63	567	1,068	799
New Hampshire	45	74	56	674	1,214	802
Vermont	51	97	50	404	780	390
Massachusetts	53	73	62	2,216	2,829	2,242
Rhode Island	43	66	59	282	275	292
Connecticut	53	60	57	1,281	1,365	1,171
New York	53	80	47	15,723	24,650	12,936
New Jersey	67	77	65	3,650	4,252	3,511
Pennsylvania	60	73	62	8,981	10,998	9,240
Total North Atlantic				33,773	47,431	31,383
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	65	76	82	1,596	1,686	1,840
Maryland	58	66	67	1,922	2,362	2,077
Virginia	52	53	53	10,279	10,800	10,150
West Virginia	55	58	61	4,622	5,670	4,948
North Carolina	52	47	59	935	1,120	1,032
Georgia	2/ 54	2/ 56	2/ 63	444	437	485
Total South Atlantic				19,798	22,075	20,532
Total Eastern States				53,576	69,506	51,915
CENTRAL STATES:						
North Central:						
Ohio	46	78	50	4,698	8,756	5,074
Indiana	50	79	44	1,464	2,075	1,150
Illinois	46	63	31	2,787	4,107	1,996
Michigan	62	84	50	7,134	10,501	6,201
Wisconsin	66	77	68	595	684	643
Minnesota	54	78	80	230	344	340
Iowa	53	62	89	311	374	518
Missouri	41	57	51	1,409	2,104	1,616
Nebraska	50	57	78	241	318	361
Kansas	33	54	66	714	1,074	1,296
Total North Central				19,582	30,337	19,195
South Central:						
Kentucky	41	53	38	287	426	277
Tennessee	40	43	27	225	228	142
Arkansas	2/ 44	2/ 41	2/ 50	795	648	765
Total South Central				1,307	1,302	1,184
Total Central States				20,889	31,639	20,379
WESTERN STATES:						
Montana	57	83	60	357	386	236
Idaho	66	74	73	3,655	2,574	2,280
Colorado	55	50	68	1,517	1,053	1,588
New Mexico	53	46	75	679	603	790
Utah	70	66	64	356	395	312
Washington	71	71	75	29,411	26,000	23,046
Oregon	73	73	76	3,462	2,900	3,120
California	69	70	58	7,897	8,024	6,496
Total Western States				47,289	41,940	42,868
TOTAL 36 STATES	3/ 59	3/ 70	3/ 60	121,755	143,085	115,162

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple counties of each State and are not comparable with former "commercial" estimates which represented sales for fresh consumption only in the entire State.

2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

3/ Allowance made for condition at harvest in States where harvest is completed.

### PEACHES

State	Production <sup>1/</sup>					
	Percent of a full crop			Average		
	Average			Average		
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
N.H.	60	71	42	18	17	10
Mass.	57	61	62	110	74	76
R.I.	57	40	55	26	12	18
Conn.	62	48	74	164	84	130
N.Y.	62	84	69	1,368	1,722	1,380
N.J.	60	78	83	1,307	1,435	1,494
Pa.	52	77	76	1,666	2,460	2,356
Ohio	39	73	27	788	1,212	443
Ind.	37	61	9	408	378	58
Ill.	43	68	10	1,553	1,800	255
Mich.	56	92	57	1,568	2,760	1,682
Iowa	42	73	64	79	110	93
Mo.	34	50	24	782	1,140	528
Nebr.	38	57	47	41	70	58
Kans.	28	48	61	125	154	183
Del.	58	88	93	299	422	437
Md.	54	79	83	371	427	440
Va.	46	45	59	906	1,025	1,392
W.Va.	35	45	62	284	315	446
N.C.	60	45	48	1,922	1,305	1,344
S.C.	61	69	67	1,141	1,636	1,742
Ga.	57	55	62	5,029	3,800	4,154
Fla.	59	41	85	60	33	66
Ky.	35	36	17	517	562	258
Tenn.	41	58	11	1,209	1,470	264
Ala.	53	62	25	1,335	1,705	700
Miss.	55	68	28	798	1,034	420
Ark.	42	63	51	1,718	2,615	2,040
La.	49	62	66	269	409	442
Okla.	27	41	31	526	615	434
Tex.	41	67	69	1,200	1,972	2,036
Idaho	57	62	88	133	136	207
Colo.	75	75	93	1,159	1,575	2,000
N.Mex.	36	44	75	71	73	120
Ariz.	64	70	68	58	51	50
Utah	60	83	82	439	564	574
Nev.	48	77	70	5	6	5
Wash.	66	72	90	1,079	1,210	1,494
Oreg.	66	91	80	276	391	352
Calif., All	74	87	76	21,914	24,043	22,335
Clingstone <sup>2/</sup>	74	88	75	14,343	15,251	14,084
Freestone <sup>3/</sup>	74	85	79	7,571	8,792	8,251
U.S.	58	71	61	52,723	60,822	52,516

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

<sup>2/</sup> Mainly for canning.

<sup>3/</sup> Mainly for drying.

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1940

October 1, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PEARS								
State	Condition October 1			Production 1/			Indicated	
	Average			Average				
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940		
	Percent			Thousand bushels				
Me.	60	63	72	12	13	13		
N.H.	67	64	74	14	11	15		
Vt.	59	79	61	8	7	6		
Mass.	66	61	60	72	53	51		
R.I.	71	58	80	10	8	9		
Conn.	68	61	64	48	43	43		
N.Y.	56	61	65	1,374	1,749	1,802		
N.J.	61	64	73	73	52	63		
Pa.	60	67	70	630	918	873		
Ohio	54	69	62	625	956	756		
Ind.	53	71	61	350	527	435		
Ill.	48	64	62	545	668	581		
Mich.	61	59	64	1,042	1,354	1,398		
Iowa	57	81	84	99	139	146		
Mo.	44	60	64	347	426	476		
Nebr.	47	59	66	41	55	60		
Kans.	40	51	76	157	151	223		
Del.	53	74	89	15	9	12		
Md.	58	56	79	94	81	104		
Va.	48	24	67	325	189	469		
W.Va.	36	37	64	56	56	90		
N.C.	55	42	63	260	230	307		
S.C.	2/62	2/64	2/77	100	104	123		
Ga.	2/58	2/54	2/77	272	281	397		
Fla.	2/67	2/35	2/90	100	69	180		
Ky.	41	36	62	195	206	332		
Tenn.	43	41	28	226	244	171		
Ala.	2/55	2/58	2/54	280	313	292		
Miss.	2/57	2/59	2/73	278	348	438		
Ark.	2/49	2/62	2/60	152	211	204		
La.	2/60	2/54	2/89	115	130	214		
Okla.	2/37	2/41	2/33	113	92	73		
Tex.	2/50	2/58	2/79	359	406	545		
Idaho	71	73	80	60	62	66		
Colo.	58	55	84	273	173	255		
N.Mex.	49	69	73	42	45	62		
Ariz.	73	82	62	12	11	7		
Utah	65	70	80	86	104	120		
Nev.	59	49	62	4	3	3		
Washington, all	76	74	82	4,781	5,779	6,557		
Bartlett	--	72	82	3,430	3,700	4,233		
Other	--	78	82	1,301	2,079	2,324		
Oregon, all	76	82	82	3,159	4,229	4,476		
Bartlett	--	84	85	1,346	1,620	1,696		
Other	--	81	81	1,814	2,609	2,780		
California, all	68	74	70	9,530	10,542	9,667		
Bartlett	--	74	69	8,417	9,209	8,167		
Other	--	72	79	1,112	1,333	1,500		
U.S.	3/65	3/68	3/72	26,333	31,047	32,114		

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

3/ Allowance made for condition at harvest in States where harvest is completed.

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GRAPES								
State	Condition October 1			Production 1/			Indicated	
	Average			Average				
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940		
	Percent			Tons				
Me.	68	67	77	31	30	40		
N.H.	72	81	69	90	110	100		
Vt.	72	70	92	39	50	50		
Mass.	73	78	78	644	700	750		
R.I.	74	66	67	283	230	270		
Conn.	76	73	75	2,083	2,460	2,540		
N.Y.	65	72	73	74,910	75,600	72,700		
N.J.	76	66	85	3,150	3,100	4,000		
Pa.	64	79	77	21,770	23,200	23,900		
Ohio	69	92	81	27,430	42,300	39,000		
Ind.	63	79	71	4,080	4,800	4,100		
Ill.	70	84	73	6,490	8,800	7,700		
Mich.	66	81	76	57,960	58,100	56,800		
Wis.	75	84	83	387	490	490		
Minn.	65	81	80	257	290	280		
Iowa	69	83	88	5,630	5,800	6,000		
Mo.	62	81	71	9,380	12,500	10,900		
Nebr.	56	59	79	2,520	3,000	4,000		
Kans.	56	72	79	3,650	4,100	4,500		
Del.	81	86	80	2,050	2,000	2,000		
Md.	70	81	79	686	750	700		
Va.	67	68	67	2,280	2,600	2,700		
W.Va.	55	65	65	1,298	1,750	1,850		
N.C.	74	67	78	6,224	7,500	8,500		
S.C.	2/71	2/74	2/72	1,485	2,020	1,990		
Ga.	2/70	2/69	2/77	1,411	1,830	2,080		
Fla.	2/68	2/64	2/80	785	670	830		
Ky.	67	70	64	1,855	2,750	2,660		
Tenn.	66	60	40	1,886	2,240	1,670		
Ala.	2/68	2/67	2/53	1,275	1,710	1,380		
Miss.	2/68	2/67	2/50	285	290	220		
Ark.	2/64	2/51	2/60	9,840	8,200	9,600		
La.	2/62	2/51	2/67	54	50	60		
Okla.	2/56	2/52	2/57	3,165	3,200	3,600		
Tex.	2/63	2/67	2/73	2,410	2,800	3,000		
Idaho	82	83	89	539	580	580		
Colo.	72	64	87	512	500	670		
N.Mex.	73	73	90	1,069	1,170	1,270		
Ariz.	79	74	2/85	1,047	710	740		
Utah	80	89	92	952	840	930		
Nev.	83	100	93	94	110	100		
Wash.	82	84	91	5,030	5,700	6,600		
Oreg.	82	67	90	2,280	1,700	2,400		
Calif., all	71	78	76	1,950,700	2,228,000	2,236,000		
Wine varieties	73	76	80	481,800	569,000	608,000		
Raisin varieties	71	80	73	1,126,500	1,269,000	1,215,000		
Dried 3/	--	--	--	212,560	245,000	--		
Not dried	--	--	--	276,200	289,000	--		
Table varieties	70	75	78	342,400	390,000	413,000		
U.S.	4/70	4/78	4/76	2,220,001	2,525,330	2,529,650		

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. 2/ Production in percentage of a full crop. 3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of dried raisins equivalent to 4 tons of fresh grapes. 4/ Allowance made for condition at harvest in States where harvest is completed.



PLUMS and PRUNES

		P r o d u c t i o n					
CROP	:	Percent of a full crop			:	:	:
and	:	Average	:	:	Average	:	:Preliminary
STATE	:	1929-38	:	1939	:	1940	:
		Percent			Tons		
					Fresh Basis 1/		
PLUMS:							
Mich.		53		67		62	
Calif.		53		67		62	
PRUNES:							
Idaho		63		90		85	
Washington, all		61		87		48	
Eastern Wash.		74		84		85	
Western Wash.		54		89		15	
Oregon, all		58		90		27	
Eastern Oreg.		69		78		91	
Western Oreg.		56		91		19	
					Dry Basis 2/		
Calif.		62		57		62	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2-1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

DISPOSITION OF PRUNES IN WASHINGTON AND OREGON

	: Average :		: Preliminary
STATE	: 1929-38 :	1939	: 1940
		<u>Tons</u>	
		<u>Used fresh (fresh basis)</u>	
Washington	14,210	15,800	10,200
Oregon	16,960	20,100	17,000
		<u>Canned (fresh basis)</u>	<u>1/</u>
Washington	4,540	6,800	5,100
Oregon	14,450	25,700	10,700
		<u>Dried (dry basis)</u>	<u>2/</u>
Washington	3,450	1,800	100
Oregon	24,090	26,600	2,600

1/ Includes small quantities for cold packing.

2/ The drying ratio in Washington and Oregon ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

### CITRUS FRUITS

CROP and STATE	:Condition Oct. 1, 1/:			Production 1/			Indic.
	:Average:	:	: Average :	:	:	:	
	:1929-38:	1939:	1940:	:1929-38:	: 1938 :	1939 :	1940
	Percent				Thousand boxes		
<b>ORANGES:</b>							
California, all.....	74	69	77	34,931	41,152	44,510	--
Valencias.....	76	71	75	19,810	23,245	27,200	2/
Navels and Misc. ....	72	67	79	15,121	17,907	17,310	19,035
Florida, all.....	73	78	67	19,614	33,300	28,000	33,400
Early and Midseason..	--	79	68	3/12,125	17,150	15,600	18,000
Valencias.....	--	77	65	3/ 8,108	12,750	10,000	12,000
Tangerines.....	66	56	74	3/ 2,467	3,400	2,400	3,400
Satsumas.....	59	54	52	--	--	--	--
Texas.....	61	68	64	947	2,815	2,360	2,730
Arizona.....	80	66	62	213	430	520	600
Alabama.....	3/59	75	5	79	96	75	1
Mississippi.....	3/52	63	4/	44	85	59	4/
Louisiana.....	3/82	65	58	271	385	228	245
7 States 5/.....	73	72	73	56,098	78,263	75,752	--
<b>GRAPEFRUIT:</b>							
Florida, all.....	66	53	68	14,037	23,300	15,900	23,000
Seedless .....	--	60	68	3/ 5,033	7,800	6,500	8,000
Other.....	--	50	68	3/10,533	15,500	9,400	15,000
Texas.....	54	64	54	5,029	15,670	13,900	14,800
Arizona.....	82	67	67	1,252	2,700	2,900	2,800
California.....	75	69	76	1,622	1,744	1,975	1,794
4 States 5/.....	64	59	63	21,940	43,414	34,675	42,394
<b>LEMONS:</b>							
California 5/.....	74	70	83	8,255	11,322	12,000	2/
<b>LIMES:</b>							
Florida.....	72	72	36	28	95	95	2/

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season adopted extends from November 1 to October 31. In other States the season begins about September 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.

2/ First report of production of California Valencia oranges and lemons and Florida limes(from bloom of 1940) will be issued in December.

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Failure reported.

5/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.



# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1940

October 1, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

### MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, AND FLORIDA

STATE	Condition October 1			Production 1/			
and	Average :			Average :			Indicated
CROP	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940	
	Percent			Tons			
CALIFORNIA:							
Apricots	2/	62	2/ 80	2/ 26	231,000	312,000	102,000
Figs:							
Dried )		75	71	83	22,260	26,000	---
Not dried )					8,690	9,300	---
Olives		57	40	76	24,120	22,000	---
Almonds		57	72	40	12,270	19,200	10,800
Walnuts		74	78	68	42,030	55,000	46,000
OREGON:							
Filberts	3/	77	92	69	1,025	3,160	2,580
Walnuts	3/	80	71	69	2,340	4,400	4,400
WASHINGTON:							
Apricots	2/3/	68	2/ 74	2/ 86	6,710	10,700	12,900
Filberts	3/	75	85	71	3/ 199	590	600
FLORIDA:							
Avocados	2/	62	2/ 81	2/ 36	1,338	2,500	---
Pineapples	2/	74	2/ 72	2/ 60	14,250	15,000	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

3/ Short-time average.

### CRANBERRIES

	Acreage	Yield per Acre	Production
State:	Harvested	For	Indicated
	1929-38	1939	1940
	Acres	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	13,730	13,700	29.5
N. J.	11,000	11,000	9.6
Wis.	2,270	2,400	27.3
Wash.	559	700	22.1
Oreg.	149	150	31.2
States	27,708	27,950	21.3

HSJ

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1940

October 1, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## PECANS

State	All Varieties					
	Condition October 1			Production		
	Average			Average		Indicated
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Percent			Thousand pounds		
Illinois	53	47	39	173	160	136
Missouri	48	32	36	896	500	544
North Carolina	64	49	63	902	764	1,050
South Carolina	59	65	58	1,013	1,265	1,134
Georgia	54	62	59	6,982	8,700	8,120
Florida	52	53	56	1,376	1,550	1,539
Alabama	56	64	45	2,800	4,035	2,380
Mississippi	48	63	24	4,610	7,018	2,264
Arkansas	55	56	47	3,414	3,543	3,038
Louisiana	53	51	52	4,410	4,104	4,264
Oklahoma	42	36	52	12,382	13,000	18,500
Texas	43	31	58	24,470	19,000	38,860
12 States	47	42	53	63,430	63,639	81,829

State	Improved Varieties 1/			Wild or Seedling Varieties		
	Production			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds		
Illinois	--	2	3	173	158	133
Missouri	16	30	33	880	470	511
North Carolina	638	535	798	264	229	252
South Carolina	869	1,075	998	144	190	136
Georgia	6,453	8,091	7,552	529	609	568
Florida	1,087	1,271	1,247	289	279	292
Alabama	2,465	3,632	2,142	335	403	238
Mississippi	2,357	3,439	1,087	2,253	3,579	1,177
Arkansas	304	461	395	3,111	3,082	2,643
Louisiana	1,036	1,108	1,194	3,374	2,996	3,070
Oklahoma	310	520	740	12,072	12,480	17,760
Texas	963	1,140	2,332	23,507	17,860	36,528
12 States	16,499	21,304	18,521	46,931	42,335	63,308

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

HS.J



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
CROP REPORT      AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE      Washington, D. C.,  
as of      CROP REPORTING BOARD      October 10, 1940  
October 1, 1940      3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:	Bushels	Bushels		Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	
Maine.....	269	225	255	45,137	38,250	45,135
New York.....	123	127	126	28,811	26,797	27,090
Pennsylvania.....	119	120	130	24,927	22,440	24,830
3 Eastern.....	161.7	154.0	166.5	98,875	87,487	97,055
Michigan.....	92	97	90	25,778	24,250	22,500
Wisconsin.....	86	88	85	22,208	17,336	16,745
Minnesota.....	75	85	92	23,630	20,315	22,908
North Dakota.....	70	85	105	9,127	14,025	18,585
South Dakota.....	53	80	67	2,480	2,400	2,144
5 Central.....	81.1	88.9	91.6	83,222	78,326	82,882
Nebraska.....	78	120	115	7,997	9,720	9,430
Montana.....	90	90	100	1,808	1,530	1,700
Idaho.....	220	230	245	24,232	28,520	30,380
Wyoming.....	83	80	110	2,201	1,600	2,090
Colorado.....	144	160	160	14,178	14,400	13,440
Utah.....	154	160	150	2,023	2,016	1,950
Nevada.....	144	140	160	384	280	368
Washington.....	169	175	180	8,368	7,350	7,560
Oregon.....	146	160	165	6,378	7,200	7,590
California 2/.....	233	284	275	6,813	11,559	11,412
10 Western.....	150.1	177.5	182.5	74,384	84,175	85,920
Total 18 surplus late	120.3	130.0	135.7	256,482	249,988	265,857
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:						
New Hampshire.....	155	150	160	1,463	1,395	1,552
Vermont.....	136	130	135	2,264	1,950	2,079
Massachusetts.....	135	155	155	2,056	2,635	2,898
Rhode Island.....	171	190	190	582	779	855
Connecticut.....	156	185	180	2,457	3,238	3,438
5 New England.....	146.1	158.9	160.6	8,822	9,997	10,822
West Virginia.....	80	95	100	2,925	3,040	3,200
Ohio.....	97	105	95	12,429	12,600	11,495
Indiana.....	86	95	85	5,251	4,560	4,335
Illinois.....	75	93	83	3,499	3,441	3,154
Iowa.....	77	100	95	5,759	5,600	5,320
5 Central.....	86.1	99.8	92.3	29,862	29,241	27,504
New Mexico.....	72	80	70	405	480	420
Arizona.....	82	100	100	201	220	240
2 Southwestern.....	75.2	85.4	78.6	607	700	660
Total 12 other late	94.6	109.7	104.3	39,291	39,938	38,986
30 Late States.....	116.1	126.7	130.7	295,772	289,926	304,843
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:						
New Jersey.....	167	136	175	8,004	7,480	10,150
Delaware.....	87	80	98	457	320	421
Maryland.....	102	95	106	3,098	2,375	2,756
Virginia.....	118	87	134	11,507	6,786	10,452
Kentucky.....	76	84	87	3,688	3,864	4,089
Missouri.....	76	88	104	4,280	4,664	5,408
Kansas.....	79	76	96	2,937	2,128	2,688
Total 7 intermediate	106.0	95.6	122.6	33,972	27,617	35,964
37 late and intermediate	115.0	123.3	129.8	329,744	317,543	340,807

gbp

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
<b>EARLY POTATO STATES:</b>						
North Carolina...	100	100	108	7,976	8,200	8,748
South Carolina...	117	111	114	2,424	3,108	3,192
Georgia.....	65	77	78	1,046	1,386	1,482
Florida.....	111	120	153	3,044	3,480	4,284
Tennessee.....	69	71	77	2,883	2,911	3,311
Alabama.....	84	108	87	2,860	4,860	4,176
Mississippi.....	71	71	63	1,063	1,420	1,260
Arkansas.....	74	77	95	3,008	3,003	3,895
Louisiana.....	62	54	58	2,454	2,106	2,146
Oklahoma.....	71	68	75	2,668	2,244	2,475
Texas.....	65	62	65	3,343	2,666	3,055
California 3/....	230	333	285	4,436	11,089	10,260
Total 12 early States	87.9	103.2	104.7	37,205	46,473	48,284
<b>TOTAL UNITED STATES</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>366,949</b>	<b>364,016</b>	<b>389,091</b>

- 1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or non-commercial, early or late.
- 2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop.
- 3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

State	SWEETPOTATOES					
New Jersey.....	138	155	128	2,069	2,325	1,920
Indiana.....	104	105	95	426	315	285
Illinois.....	86	88	80	527	528	560
Iowa.....	86	90	85	245	270	255
Missouri.....	79	85	88	906	1,105	1,056
Kansas.....	92	80	110	424	240	330
Delaware.....	124	135	130	823	675	650
Maryland.....	134	160	145	1,090	1,440	1,450
Virginia.....	112	129	130	4,156	4,128	4,030
North Carolina...	95	112	104	8,163	8,624	7,592
South Carolina...	86	102	85	5,220	6,834	5,610
Georgia.....	73	76	70	8,412	8,392	6,930
Florida.....	69	60	65	1,468	1,140	1,235
Kentucky.....	84	82	90	1,835	1,968	2,160
Tennessee.....	91	79	96	5,198	3,713	4,800
Alabama.....	82	80	65	7,560	8,800	5,850
Mississippi.....	91	74	70	7,223	6,142	5,390
Arkansas.....	75	67	90	2,935	2,680	3,150
Louisiana.....	70	73	61	6,686	6,935	5,490
Oklahoma.....	65	45	80	1,213	945	1,520
Texas.....	72	60	82	4,690	3,780	4,428
California.....	105	120	120	1,164	1,200	1,440
<b>UNITED STATES.....</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>72,436</b>	<b>72,679</b>	<b>66,131</b>



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
CROP REPORTING BOARD  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

October 10, 1940

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	October 1 : (Avg.) 1929-38	October 1 : 1938	October 1 : 1939	October 1 : 1940
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Me.	13.8	14.6	15.0	14.7
N.H.	15.0	15.2	14.6	14.6
Vt.	13.4	14.2	13.4	14.6
Mass.	17.7	17.8	17.6	17.6
Conn.	16.9	18.2	18.2	16.3
N.Y.	16.0	16.2	15.7	16.1
N.J.	18.2	18.7	18.8	19.0
Pa.	15.9	16.3	15.7	17.5
N. ATL.	15.92	16.36	15.96	16.75
Ohio	14.6	15.2	14.7	15.2
Ind.	13.8	14.6	13.9	15.0
Ill.	12.9	14.0	14.1	14.9
Mich.	15.8	17.0	16.4	17.9
Wis.	14.0	14.6	14.7	14.8
E. N. CENT.	14.17	14.90	14.71	15.42
Minn.	12.0	12.9	12.7	12.9
Iowa	12.3	13.4	12.5	14.0
Mo.	9.8	10.6	9.8	11.9
N. Dak.	10.8	10.6	10.8	11.9
S. Dak.	9.8	10.8	9.9	10.4
Nebr.	11.5	12.4	11.4	12.1
Kans.	11.2	11.9	11.3	12.2
W. N. CENT.	11.22	11.97	11.41	12.35
Md.	14.6	15.9	16.7	16.4
Va.	11.8	12.4	12.2	13.4
W. Va.	12.4	13.2	12.1	12.8
N. C.	11.5	12.4	12.6	12.9
S. C.	9.9	10.5	10.8	10.5
Ga.	8.4	8.7	9.5	8.8
S. ATL.	11.06	11.95	12.04	12.37
Ky.	12.0	13.5	12.0	12.1
Tenn.	10.3	11.4	10.4	10.9
Miss.	7.1	7.1	6.5	6.6
Ark.	8.1	9.0	7.7	8.7
Okla.	9.3	10.6	9.6	9.8
Tex.	9.0	9.3	8.8	9.1
S. CENT.	9.10	9.76	9.11	9.33
Mont.	12.7	16.3	15.9	15.2
Idaho	16.6	17.9	17.3	17.1
Wyo.	12.2	13.6	14.4	13.0
Colo.	11.9	11.8	14.0	13.9
Wash.	16.6	16.8	17.3	17.5
Oreg.	14.3	14.7	14.9	15.4
Calif.	16.9	17.9	20.1	19.0
WEST.	14.32	15.59	16.12	16.00
U. S.	12.38	13.15	12.82	13.41

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from Crop and Special Dairy reporters and are weighted by counties. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are based on returns from Crop Reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Alabama and Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
 CROP REPORTING BOARD  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 10, 1940

EGGS PRODUCED PER 100 LAYERS, OCTOBER 1 1/

State	Av. 1929-1938	1938	1939	1940
	Number			
Me.	34.1	37.5	42.8	45.0
N. H.	33.4	40.8	42.0	41.0
Vt.	33.3	43.1	41.1	41.8
Mass.	34.0	40.0	43.1	43.0
R. I.	32.6	34.1	35.0	42.2
Conn.	35.0	41.4	39.7	40.5
N. Eng.	34.1	40.6	41.6	42.1
N. Y.	27.8	29.6	33.5	31.9
N. J.	26.7	29.0	31.1	33.1
Pa.	26.9	28.9	29.9	31.5
N. Atl. 2/	28.5	31.3	33.3	33.8
Ohio	27.8	28.9	30.1	33.0
Ind.	25.8	28.4	29.0	31.7
Ill.	23.6	25.5	24.9	29.3
Mich.	30.3	31.2	29.3	29.6
Wis.	26.6	27.6	29.6	31.0
E. N. Cent.	26.3	27.9	28.2	30.9
Minn.	24.1	26.7	28.5	29.3
Iowa	25.3	27.7	27.0	28.4
Mo.	24.4	26.3	21.9	27.2
N. Dak.	24.6	28.4	26.8	29.3
S. Dak.	23.8	25.9	25.3	26.9
Nebr.	23.6	26.3	26.1	27.8
Kans.	23.5	28.1	23.5	27.7
W. N. Cent.	24.4	27.1	25.3	28.0
Del.	24.3	26.5	27.6	29.8
Md.	25.2	27.4	29.8	28.7
Va.	24.1	27.0	27.2	29.0
W. Va.	26.9	28.8	30.6	32.5
N. C.	26.2	30.2	30.8	28.6
S. C.	22.5	23.4	27.8	26.7
Ga.	24.3	26.7	27.5	26.7
Fla.	27.0	30.1	29.5	31.5
S. Atl.	25.0	27.6	28.8	29.0
Ky.	23.0	26.3	24.5	27.6
Tenn.	22.8	23.7	23.1	26.3
Ala.	25.4	29.3	29.1	30.9
Miss.	25.8	27.8	24.9	27.0
Ark.	25.0	26.2	25.3	30.2
La.	23.0	24.4	23.0	25.5
Okla.	23.1	25.4	20.8	27.4
Tex.	24.6	27.2	24.6	26.6
S. Cent.	24.0	26.3	24.1	27.4
Mont.	28.7	32.0	31.0	31.5
Idaho	32.2	35.0	34.2	37.0
Wyoming	29.5	34.3	29.4	30.7
Colo.	25.9	31.5	26.7	29.6
N. Mex.	24.4	24.5	25.9	23.2
Arizona	27.8	29.5	31.6	30.0
Utah	34.4	37.7	35.5	36.3
Nev.	28.6	35.5	33.6	34.3
Wash.	35.0	37.8	36.6	38.1
Oreg.	32.7	35.9	35.9	32.7
Calif.	30.6	31.3	31.3	34.5
West.	30.8	33.1	32.2	34.0
U. S.	25.8	28.2	27.5	29.8

1/ As reported for farm flocks of less than 400 layers.

2/ Including New England.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
 CROP REPORTING BOARD  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 10, 1940

EGGS PRODUCED PER 100 LAYERS, OCTOBER 1 1/

State	Ave. 1929-1938	1938	1939	1940
	Number			
Me.	34.1	37.5	42.8	45.0
N. H.	33.4	40.8	42.0	41.0
Vt.	33.3	43.1	41.1	41.8
Mass.	34.0	40.0	43.1	43.0
R. I.	32.6	34.1	35.0	42.2
Conn.	35.0	41.4	39.7	40.5
N. Eng.	34.1	40.6	41.6	42.1
N. Y.	27.8	29.6	33.5	31.9
N. J.	26.7	29.0	31.1	33.1
Pa.	26.9	28.9	29.9	31.5
N. Atl. <u>2/</u>	28.5	31.3	33.3	33.8
Ohio	27.8	28.9	30.1	33.0
Ind.	25.8	28.4	29.0	31.7
Ill.	23.6	25.5	24.9	29.3
Mich.	30.3	31.2	29.3	29.6
Wis.	26.6	27.6	29.6	31.0
E. N. Cent.	26.3	27.9	28.2	30.9
Minn.	24.1	26.7	28.5	29.3
Iowa	25.3	27.7	27.0	28.4
Mo.	24.4	26.3	21.9	27.2
N. Dak.	24.6	28.4	26.8	29.3
S. Dak.	23.8	25.9	25.3	26.9
Nebr.	23.6	26.3	26.1	27.8
Kans.	23.5	28.1	23.5	27.7
W. N. Cent.	24.4	27.1	25.3	28.0
Del.	24.3	26.5	27.6	29.8
Md.	25.2	27.4	29.8	28.7
Va.	24.1	27.0	27.2	29.0
W. Va.	26.9	28.8	30.6	32.5
N. C.	26.2	30.2	30.8	28.6
S. C.	22.5	23.4	27.8	26.7
Ga.	24.3	26.7	27.5	26.7
Fla.	27.0	30.1	29.5	31.5
S. Atl.	25.0	27.6	28.8	29.0
Ky.	23.0	26.3	24.5	27.6
Tenn.	22.8	23.7	23.1	26.3
Ala.	25.4	29.3	29.1	30.9
Miss.	25.8	27.8	24.9	27.0
Ark.	25.0	26.2	25.3	30.2
La.	23.0	24.4	23.0	25.5
Okla.	23.1	25.4	20.8	27.4
Tex.	24.6	27.2	24.6	26.6
S. Cent.	24.0	26.3	24.1	27.4
Mont.	28.7	32.0	31.0	31.5
Idaho	32.2	35.0	34.2	37.0
Wyoming	29.5	34.3	29.4	30.7
Colo.	25.9	31.5	26.7	29.6
N. Mex.	24.4	24.5	25.9	23.2
Arizona	27.8	29.5	31.6	30.0
Utah	34.4	37.7	35.5	36.3
Nev.	28.6	35.5	33.6	34.3
Wash.	35.0	37.8	36.6	38.1
Oreg.	32.7	35.9	35.9	32.7
Calif.	30.6	31.3	31.3	34.5
West.	30.8	33.1	32.2	34.0
U. S.	25.8	28.2	27.5	29.8

1/ As reported for farm flocks of less than 400 layers.

2/ Including New England.



